The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Nov. 27 by Ocean Telegraph.

Arrival of the City of Washington and the Scotia at this Port.

A Fenian Outbreak Imminent in Ireland.

Strong and Bitter Language of the London Press.

The Fenians Warned to Expect No Mercy from England.

The First Uprising to be Stamped Out with an Iron Heel.

The London Press on the Alabama Claims.

Description of the Grand Meteoric Showers in England.

NEWS BY THE CABLE.

FENIANISM.

The Expected Outbreak in Ireland--Voice of the London Press.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

A marked sensation is manifested here at the prospect of an immediate outbreak in Ireland.

All the London papers to-day, except the *Post*, simultaneously use strong and bitter language against the Fenians, and warn them that they will receive no mercy.

The *Times* says: "The rebellion must be stamped out, as we stamped out the cattle plague."

The *News* says: "England must put down relentlessly the seditious movements which her misrule has stirred up.

The *Telegraph* declares "that measures must be taken which will render it certain that the very first symptoms of revolt shall be stamped out with an iron heel."

The *Star* says: "Englishmen dread the odious necessity of crushing any rebel movement.

The *Standard* says: "Captured robbers should certainly be left to the just rigor of the law; and there should be no hope for them from the United States."

The *Morning Herald*, referring to the condemned Fenians in Canada, says: "There should be no loophole of escape for future offenders."

Troops are being sent to Ireland, and gunboats are sailing for Irish ports.

An Actual Outbreak in Ireland Reported—Repressive Measures.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 27—Noon.

The Fenian troubles in Ireland have assumed considerable proportions, and there is no doubt that a serious outbreak has occurred.

Two regiments of National troops were urgently ordered to Ireland yesterday afternoon, and transports were being prepared all night last night at Portsmouth.

A large detachment of marines were also sent over to Queenstown on the war-steamer *Plymouth*.

A gunboat at Chatham has been ordered to sail for Queenstown immediately.

Much alarm is felt at Cork and throughout Ireland generally.

The London *Times* this morning believes that the Chief Organizer, STEPHENS, will soon arrive on the scene, if indeed he has not already.

The *Globe* editorially hints that a more serious trouble with the United States is really at the bottom of the Fenian outbreak.

What is Expected of the United States.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 27—Evening.

The *Morning Herald* believes that the Government of the United States will endeavor to defeat the Fenian plots at the proper time.

FRANCE AND UNITED STATES.

An Important Telegram from the United States Government to Its Minister at Paris.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 27—Noon.

A telegraphic dispatch was received yesterday from Washington by the United States Minister at Paris. The dispatch was a very long one, occupying many hours in transmission, and it is believed that it relates to the Mexican question.

ENGLAND AND UNITED STATES.

The Alabama Case.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 27—Noon.

The *Morning Herald* to-day says that United States Minister ADAMS has revived the Alabama case. A Cabinet meeting will soon be held, when the case will receive the consideration which its importance deserves.

Trade Reform in England.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 27—Noon.

It is officially announced that the Government has peremptorily refused the use of the parks for trade reform demonstrations.

FRANCE.

Rumors of a Change in the French Ministry.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

There are rumors that changes are about to be made in the French Cabinet.

ITALY.

A Mission to Rome.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The Italian Government has determined to send VEGEZZI on a mission to Rome.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Nov. 27—Noon.

The Cotton market opens dull but steady. The sales to-day will approximate 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands at the opening were quoted at 14⅛d. The Breadstuffs market is without material change.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Nov. 27—Evening.

The breadstuffs market closed to-day with a downward tendency. The latest quotation of Corn is at 40s. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western.

The provision market closed with Lard inactive.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 27—Noon.

The Money market is quiet. Consols, for money, open at 90. The following are the current quotations for American securities:

United States Five-twenties	70¼
Erie Railway shares	48
Illinois Central shares	78

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 27—Evening.

Consols closed this afternoon at 89¾ for money.

American Securities closed at the following prices:

United States Five-Twenties	70¼
Illinois Central Shares	78
Erie Railway shares	48

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out of Steamships.

LONDONDERRY, Tuesday, Nov. 27—Noon.

The steamship *Damascus*, which left Quebec on Nov. 17, touched here to-day on her way to Liverpool.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Nov. 27—Noon.

The General Transatlantic Company's steamer *Pereire*, which left New-York on the 17th inst., arrived at this port early this morning.

NEWS BY STEAMSHIP.

The City of Washington and the Scotia at this Port.

The Royal Mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which left Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 17th and Queenstown on the 18th November, arrived here yesterday morning.

The Inman steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. ROSKELL, which left Liverpool at noon on the 14th, and Queenstown on the 15th November, also arrived here yesterday morning.

Four Cabinet Councils had been held in London during the week, and it was said four more would be held in the week ensuing.

A rumor had been current that the Prince of Wales had met with a serious accident at St. Petersburgh, but it was pronounced unfounded.

The Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association has adopted the following resolution:

"That it is the opinion of this Association that the sellers of cotton should, from and after Dec. 1, 1866, fully accept the responsibility with respect to fraudulently or falsely packed, damaged or unmerchantable cotton, which has of late been so frequently a matter of dispute between buyer and seller; and that after that date claims for such returns should be allowed for at the value of the sound cotton at the date of return, if such return be made and the claim sent in within ten days and three months from the date of purchase."

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says the recommendations of the Commissioners on recruiting involve an additional annual outlay of half a million sterling.

The same paper says Sir JOHN PAKINGTON will not be able to increase the iron-clad fleet, on account of the indisposition of the Government to increase the navy estimates.

Sir R. MAYNE, the Chief Commissioner of Police, had declined to make traffic arrangements for the convenience of the Trades Reform demonstration in London, on Dec. 3, and expressed to a deputation his disapproval of bringing great bodies of men into crowded thoroughfares.

Very serious floods were prevailing in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and much damage was being done. Railways were submerged in various localities and vast tracts of low lands were overflowed. The floods generally are greater than any that have occurred within living memory.

A meeting had been held in Liverpool and a subscription set on foot for the benefit of the Quebec sufferers. About £2,000 had already been contributed. The London list reached about £17,000.

It was stated that the Spanish Government had addressed representations to the Cabinet of Brussels relative to Spanish refugees residing in that capital, declaring them to be engaged in most open intrigues to disturb public order in Spain.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Question of a Royal Commission—Proposed Revision of the Neutrality Laws.

From the London Times, Nov. 17.

An impression has of late prevailed that a Royal Commission is about to be appointed with a view to the settlement of the *Alabama* claims. Probably Lord DERBY's conciliatory speech at the Mansion House may have contributed to give currency to the rumor, which is not destitute of a certain foundation in fact. We are enabled, however, to state that Her Majesty's Government *have no present intention of referring these particular claims to a Royal Commission*—a course which, if adopted at all, ought to have been adopted in the first instance. What is really in contemplation is to empower such a Commission to inquire generally into the operation of our own neutrality laws, and to report upon the possibility of amending them, *so as to bring them into more complete conformity with our international obligations.* We have reason to believe that this decision, which was announced at the end of last session, and differs little in principle from the alternative since advocated in our own columns, will shortly be carried into effect, and that Lord CRANWORTH will probably be the Chairman of the proposed Commission. We need hardly add that an inquiry thus limited in no degree precludes or prejudices any future step that may be taken for the adjustment of the *Alabama* claims, which are still under the consideration of the Government, and must be entertained upon their own merits.

The mode of dealing with two questions independent, indeed, of each other, but closely connected in their practical bearings as well as in the public mind, has, doubtless, some advantages, though it is also open to some objections. To reopen the Alabama case after having obtained the report of a commission on the efficiency or non-efficiency of our neutrality laws is one thing; to reopen it in deference to representations from the United States Government, and without awaiting the report, is another. If the grounds upon which Lord RUSSELL declined arbitration were conclusive last year, they are conclusive now, for there has been no change since in the facts, and no fresh light has been thrown upon the law. At the same time, we are far from blaming Lord STANLEY for reconsidering the whole matter upon his own judgment and responsibility. We have not concealed our doubts whether Lord RUSSELL's statement of it, though very convincing from one point of view, was not tacitly *founded on a false assumption, that assumption being that our international duty and liability are measured by the municipal law of this country.* It cannot be considered otherwise than a misfortune that Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, then Attorney-General, should have so early committed his great authority to this view. It is not, to the best of our belief, in accordance with the better opinion among lawyers, and even if it were, it would be *manifestly contrary to the dictates of natural reason and equity.* To hold that a belligerent can demand of a neutral State no more than a due execution of the neutral's own laws is to hold that neutrals are the sole judges of their own obligations. The neutral State might have no law applicable to the subject at all, or a law authorizing piracy, and yet, upon this supposition, there would be no right of redress. Now, although international law is a very indefinite thing, consisting of little more than usages and duties, sanctioned with more or less uniformity by occasional conventions, it is not so wholly illusory as this conception of it would imply. A fundamental distinction has always been recognized between the sale of contraband of war and the equipment of armed vessels within neutral territory, and this distinction would have no meaning if both would be equally innocent but for the special prohibition of the latter by municipal law. In contending, therefore, that we could not accept arbitration because it would put in issue the justice of the construction of our own Foreign Enlistment Act by our own law officers, Lord RUSSELL *overlooked the previous question, whether the Foreign Enlistment Act itself is adequate for its purpose.* It may or may not be undignified to submit such a question to the judgment of a foreign Prince or a body of foreign jurists, but it cannot be set aside, and was, in fact, treated as proper for discussion when the late Government offered to revise, in concert with the United States, the neutrality laws of both nations. Had we acceded to Mr. SEWARD's proposal, the point to have been decided by the arbitrator would not have involved a judicial interpretation of any British statute, still less would it have involved an inquisition into the motives of our Government. It ought to have been so presented as to exclude the hypothesis of *mala fides*, and to involve only one consideration—whether, according to known principles of international law, the circumstances attending the escape of the *Alabama* were such as to impose any liability for her depredations, legal or equitable, upon Great Britain. It is this consideration, we presume, which is now engaging the attention of our Government, and we may be permitted to express the hope that in any future discussion of it more stress may be laid on grounds of policy, and less on grounds of precedent. Precedent is a far safer guide in ordinary litigation than in controversies between sovereign States. It can be shown that America has refused compensation in cases somewhat analogous to that of the *Alabama*, but unless it can also be shown that her refusal was justified by that higher code of international morality which rests upon the common interest of all civilized nations, little will have been gained by the demonstration.

Views of a Tory Journal—Immediate Settlement of the Claims Advocated.

From the London Herald, Nov. 17.

The wrongs which they suppose themselves to have suffered at our hands in the depredations of the *Alabama* and other Confederate cruisers, are still a terrible stumbling-block in the way of the permanent establishment of amicable relations between us and the Americans. Now that the heat of controversy has cooled down, now that we have no longer any South to champion, any North to contend with, now that there is only an American Union, with which we have every wish to be on good terms, we can see no reason why this vexed question should not be *submitted to some court of arbitration, which shall determine finally a point of international law which it were well to have settled.* We should not like to have the *career of the Alabama and Shenandoah made into a precedent.* In certain contingencies it would be most inconvenient for us. If the Fenians, for example, were to establish themselves in some hole or corner of America, out of our reach; if they had resources enough to enable them to purchase an American steamer; if this steamer were to be fitted with an armament on the high seas, and proceed at once to destroy unarmed English merchantmen; if the American Government were not only to wink at this, but to recognize the Fenian craft as a lawful belligerent, we should then have cause to execrate the memory of the *Alabama*, and the rule of international law which we ourselves had set up. It may be that in the case of the *Alabama*, a sample of the whole, the late Government kept within the strict letter of the law, municipal and international. It may not be the less desirable for us that this law should be altered. * * * * If the Irish fanatics in North America could only agree instead of quarrelling so absurdly—if they could only put their heads and their money together for a week—we might have Fenian *Alabamas* everywhere *which would make hay and straw of British commerce on the ocean.* The precedent we have allowed is, that a pretended Government, having no ports of its own from which to commission its ships of war, may fit them out on the high seas without let or hindrance. *The establishment of such a doctrine would amount to a renunciation of our maritime advantages in case of a war with any nation in the Western World.* It would conduce much to our interest if this part of our international code could undergo revision. Two rules, we think, might be agreed upon, which would do much toward localizing a war and diminishing its horrors. It should be laid down as the duty of a neutral nation that its Government should do all in its power to prevent its subjects from giving aid or sustenance of any kind to either belligerent in a foreign war. What is now the Foreign Enlistment Act of England or America should be established by common consent as the common law of the world. It should also be made a *sine qua non* in the character of a belligerent vessel that she should receive her commission in some port of the Government whose flag she carries. It might even be ruled that she should be built and armed in that port as well as sail from it. Either rule would prevent the waging of war by fictitious Governments. If the proposed changes in the code of international law were to be recommended for universal adoption by commissions in which all nations should be authoritatively represented, the result would be a gain to the Government and a cause of congratulation to the people of this country. It would also be an advantage to the Americans as well as to ourselves if the rule of the Convention of Paris which abolished privateering could be made a part of this universal code. In approving of a calm consideration of the whole question, and even of arbitration, if need be, for the settlement of pending differences between us and America, we are not recommending any surrender of our just claims, or any unworthy compromise with demands which, however calmly and reasonably they may now be preferred, seemed almost menacing when they were first put before us. We owe something to the American Government and the American President for their attitude of firm and honest neutrality in the Fenian business; and if we have done them an injustice we can only be anxious to redress it. At all events, there can be no harm whatever in a full and fair discussion of the whole question, especially as it is so much to our disadvantage to leave it where it is.

MEXICO.

The United States the Natural Protectors of Mexico.

From the London Herald, Nov. 17.

For good or evil the new Mexican Empire is at end, and the future of Mexico becomes once more a matter for anxious consideration. We do not hesitate to say that of that future there can be *but one possible, but one desirable, solution.* Its last chance as an independent country has vanished with the departure of MAXIMILIAN. Henceforth it must either continue the helpless prey of the intestine divisions, which for so many years have hindered its prosperity and sapped its very life, or it must submit to the dictation of some stronger Power, which shall exercise over it that control it is incapable of exercising over itself. For this useful but unenviable office there is but one nation in any way fitted by situation, character or disposition. To any other European Power Mexico would simply be a more hopeless burden, a more intolerable nuisance, than she has proved herself to the Emperor of the French. *The United States alone are evidently pointed out by nature for the disagreeable task;* and by one of those happy dispensations which smooth over in practice so many difficulties theoretically almost insurmountable, *they view the duty with as much pleasure as it would give to any other nation of terror and disgust.* Let the United States, then, *assume, without a day's unnecessary delay, the protectorate of Mexico.* And let it be a real protectorate. No mere formal matter of treaties and agreements, and advice to be given by one side with the moral certainty of its prompt rejection by the other; *but a real, absolute, practical supervision*—a protectorate which shall protect its ward not more from others than from herself, and which, while securing to Mexico such independence as she may be able to exercise, shall give to the rest of the world some assurance that it shall not be exercised to her own ruin, and the scandal and detriment of all. Let this be done, and if we cannot promise to Mexico any very brilliant, or successful, or happy future, she will at least cease to be a byword among nations—a terrible example of how low a once highly-civilized race may fall.

The Future of Mexico Under a Native Government.

From the London Daily News, Nov. 17.

That something has taken place between the Governments of France and the United States to enable the latter to give a more direct and open support to JUAREZ than it has hitherto done, or could have done, consistently with its former professions, no one who has watched the recent course of events can doubt. In its correspondence with France the Government of the Union has repeatedly declared its strict neutrality in Mexico, but in Gen. SHERIDAN's letter to Gen. SEDGWICK the abandonment of this policy is openly proclaimed, and the duty of giving a hearty support to JUAREZ against the "Imperial buccaneers," as well as against ORTEGA and SANTA ANNA, is asserted. Any arrangement which promises to give Mexico a Government capable of protecting life and property must be considered a benefit to that country. The French, in advancing upon the City of Mexico four years ago, announced as their aim the overthrow of President JUAREZ. In so doing *they deprived Mexico of the best chance of obtaining a strong Government which it had enjoyed for many years.* It was from the first impossible that they could give Mexico a Government; *they only gave it one faction the more.* The millions they have spent in Mexico are irrecoverably lost. JUAREZ reappears as the only practicable ruler of Mexico, and the Emperor NAPOLEON has failed in the greatest enterprise of his reign. All the mischief that has been done comes of attributing an inordinate efficacy to the initiative of individuals giving themselves out for "men of Providence," "saviours" and "regenerators" of society, and the like. All the recovery that can be hoped for must be effected, as is now acknowledged, by returning to the old system of observing nature and following her indications. With a native Government supported by a powerful neighbor, and relieved from the preposterous load of debt which the Emperor MAXIMILIAN had contracted in its name, Mexico will have a better prospect of order and prosperity than she has had for many years.

Effect Produced in France by the News of Gen. Sherman's Mission.

Paris (Nov. 14) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

I have reason to know that Gen. SHERMAN'S mission to Mexico—the news of which *renders the French Government journals almost speechless*—is to the full as important as they manifestly understand it to be. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, in a dispatch which has been published, promised distinctly that the French army would evacuate Mexico in three detachments, the first of which was to leave at the beginning of December. For reasons unexplained, the transports which were fitting out at Cherbourg to fulfill this contract received counter orders. Something was thrown out about waiting for Gen. CASTELNAU's return from his mission to MAXIMILIAN, and it has been said in the Government Press that it would be more convenient to bring the whole army back together next Spring. To any such changes of the original arrangement I can, however, assure you that the United States have been no party. And, moreover, the United States intend to proceed upon the assumption that France will act up to the letter of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS' dispatch. It will be found that Gen. SHERMAN has instructions to assume that the contract is fulfilled, and to ignore the fact of the French troops not having gone away so soon as promised. If their presence should oppose difficulties to the arrangements which he will make with the only Government recognized by the United States—that of JUAREZ—the fault will be with France, which will find itself in the disagreeable position of a person who, having distinctly taken leave of the master of the house, yet hangs about the premises.

THE METEORIC SHOWER.

A Magnificent Display of Shooting Stars.

From the London Times, Nov. 15.

In the night between Tuesday and yesterday they who chose to watch, and were not discouraged by the doubts of astronomers, were rewarded with a spectacle which cannot be imagined or forgotten. The sky was unusually clear, and, till about an hour before midnight, it made no sign, and the eye turned in vain to the east, as men look at a fortress that will not give the challenge. But when the irregular circle of stars that had been indicated by former observers had well cleared the horizon, and moved some points to the south, first one meteor then another shot across the sky in various regions and with various directions, but plainly from that one quarter. The spectator had soon counted half-a-dozen; then he felt sure he had seen thirty; then six or seven in a minute; then they appeared faster than he could count them. Then there came two or three together; then not less than a dozen of all kinds. Some shot across the heavens, leaving long, bright, and lingering trains, the star itself seeming to explode and instantly disappear. Some darted as quickly and as bright, but without trains. Some struck the sight, like sparks from a forge, everywhere at once. Some seemed to fall, over trees or houses, bright to the last, but with the ruddy hues of a lower atmosphere. Look where we would it was the same; in the far west, and throughout the entire north, there was either the bright glancing speck of light or the long train, or what seemed an actual ball of light, that illuminated the country, and was slow to die away. As the night advanced these meteors chased one another across the sky, following in one another's track, or running side by side. The heavens seemed alive with this unwonted host. There were times when it seemed as if a mighty wind had caught the old stars, loosed them from their holdings, and swept them across the firmament. The Olympian himself might have been supposed on his throne launching his bolts against an offending or forgetful world. There he was all but visible, for at that one place there were meteors that appeared, only as spots to disappear, or to traverse only just as much space as would show motion. That, in fact, was the very pathway of all this artillery, which was thus foreshortened like a column of soldiers, as seen by those that have to bear the brunt. In the course of two or three hours there must have been many thousands of these visitors, usually so rare. Even when the sky became partially overcast, they still showed themselves at every opening, and shone through the vail of clouds. Few, indeed, who saw it had ever seen the like, or could expect ever to see it. As to the sounds commonly heard on these occasions—the explosions, the hissings and the rumblings—we cannot speak, for the wind was high, and it must be remembered that the stillness ascribed by poets to the night has utterly left this isle, for hardly is there a spot where it is not possible any hour of the night to hear several mail or luggage trains. * * * * *

Once in a human generation, and thrice in a century—for in this matter man and the material universe seem strangely in accord—this earth has to encounter an immense cloud of stones revolving round the sun, in an orbit of the same size as its own, but in a contrary direction. This cloud of stones is believed to constitute a sort of ring, diffused over the whole orbit, like a great highway of rolling or flying stones, though not in uniform density. However, there is no escaping them, whatever they are, for the breadth of this highway or stream is compared to the moon's orbit, and it takes two or three successive years, or, we should say, successive Novembers, for the earth to enter and clear it. These stones enter our atmosphere with a velocity of forty miles a second, and destroy themselves, as it were, by their own violence, for, when once arrested by our grosser air, they are instantly melted and dissipated in the air. That process, however, is only possible with very small stones, estimated by grains, for an aerolite of only a few pounds could only have its surface affected by such a momentary operation. Is it quite impossible that some day the earth may have to encounter more bulky metal, more comparable to our mundane artillery? Showers of stones there have been; and there evidently is no limit to their size either in history or in science, for the laws which govern the movement of every body in our solar system apply equally to all sizes and all substances, from this earth to a grain of dust, from a mass of metal to a vapor. Here is a shower of missiles, of unknown weight, and inconceiveable velocity, always in motion from some unknown battery, and every human generation has to run the gauntlet. Will this atmosphere of ours always prove an absolute protection, and turn off these bolts, as merit is said to do the shafts of envy and detraction? That is a question at least to be thought of.

Scientific and other Accounts of the Great Shower.

REPORT OF MR. HIND, TICKENHAM OBSERVATORY.

To the Editor of the Times:

The predicted shower of meteors has been witnessed during the past night under very favorable atmospheric circumstances. In addition to Mr. WISS and myself, our observing force included M. DU CHAILLU, (who kindly volunteered his assistance on the occasion,) and Dr. HAMPSHIRE. From midnight until 1 o'clock A. M., Greenwich time, 1,120 meteors were noted, the number gradually increasing. From 1 A. M. to 1h. 7m. 5s., no lass than 514 were counted, and we were conscious of having missed very many, owing to the rapidity of their succession. At the latter moment there was a rather sudden increase to an extent which rendered it impossible to count the number, but after 1:20 a decline became perceptible. The *maximum* was judged to have taken place about 1:10 o'clock, and at this time the appearance of the whole heavens was very beautiful, not to say magnificent. Beyond their immense number, however, the meteors were not particularly remarkable, either as regard brilliancy or the persistence of the trains, few of which were visible more than three seconds; indeed, M. DU CHAILLU observed that in these respects the meteors fell far short of those of the April period, which he had witnessed under a fine sky in equatorial Africa. From 1:52 to 2:9 o'clock 300 were registered; from 3:9 to 3:34 o'clock, 100; from 4:42 to 5 o'clock the number seen was 12, and these mostly faint; and from 5:45 to 6 o'clock only five were counted.

No person acquainted with the constellations who carefully watched the display of last night could have any doubt as to the accuracy of the astronomical theory relative to these bodies. The radiant in Leo was most strikingly manifested; while the meteors in the opposite quarter of the sky traversed arcs of many degrees, in the vicinity of the diverging point they shone out for a few seconds without appreciable motion, and might have been momentarily mistaken for stars by any one to whom the configuration of the heavens in that direction was not familiar.

Several very vivid flashes of lightning were remarked during the night. The last, at 3 hours 54 minutes, was particularly brilliant, of a deep orange color, and apparently emanated below the radiant in Leo. The horizon in that quarter was occupied by a pale glow, resembling what has often been remarked during exhibitions of the aurora borealis.

A telegram from Mr. BISHOP, who watched the phenomenon during the night at Weymouth, mentions 1 A. M. as the time of maximum, which is in accordance with the determination made here.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. R. HIND.

Mr. BISHOP's Observatory, Twickenham, Nov. 14.

REPORTS FROM GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.

The London *Herald* of the 16th says: We are enabled, through the kind facilities given us by Mr. GLAISHER, to give full particulars of the important records obtained by the trained staff of the Greenwich Observatory, who worked with an esprit and activity the most commendable. From this source we are enabled to give the hourly amounts of the numbers of shooting stars which appeared during the period from 9 P. M. to 5 A. M. From 9 to 10 P. M. the number was 10; from 10 to 11 P. M., 15; from 11 to midnight, 168; from midnight to 1 A. M., 2,032; from 1 to 2 A.M., 4,860; from 2 to 3 A.M., 832; from 3 to 4 A. M., 528; from 4 to 5 A. M., 40; making a total of 8,485. As, however, even these trained eyes can hardly have detected all that appeared, the number actually visible must have been something greater in reality. The details, however, given above, are of the most valuable nature, for they will enable a pictorial diagram to be given of the ranges of intensity throughout the whole phenomenon which cannot be without further practical results in helping to determine the exact position of the orbit of these swarms of fragmentary planets and probably also the very form of the bard itself. Singular it is to see these facts and figures delineated by the pencil, and made evident in their grand total of result to the eye at a glance. From such a view it would be seen that from 9 o'clock to 10:30 the rate of the coming meteors was one a minute; then there follows a low undulating swell, mounting up to five per minute, and falling again to three between the latter time and ten minutes past midnight; and then upward sweeps a tall, steep wave, rising in ten minutes afterward to 20, in twenty minutes to 35, and in half an hour up to 70 shooting stars per minute. Then the crest of the wave of numbers falls, as it were, down to 47 per minute in the next ten minutes, but only again in the like space of time to mount up higher, and reach a flow of 90, or at the rate of three meteors in every two seconds of time.

Still swiftly upward is the tendency, until the pointed crest rises to 118 per minute, and again falls to 87, so that the pictorial record for the last ten minutes shows a mark like the outlines of some thin church spire. But up again goes the crest, and in another ten minutes' rise gains its maximum at 123 per minute. Now it is 1:20 o'clock, and the wave begins to ebb, and falls rapidly till 1:45 A. M., when it surges slightly up again to 53 per minute ten minutes before that hour, falling again, however, steeply down to 26 before the clock strikes. The diminishing tendency continues less abruptly till five minutes past the half-hour, from 30 down to 12, when a little ripple lifts its tiny head up to 17, and fades away by 3 o'clock to nearly a dead level of 10 per minute, which continues until 3:40 A. M., when a long gradual slope lands our eyes at last upon the end of the tide, and we leave off at the rate we began with—one a minute.

COLOR OF THE METEORS.

The London *Express* says:

"Many of the meteors appeared to have a yellowish light, others a deep red. So near to us did some of them appear, that their resemblance to rockets occurred to every one, and we almost seemed to listen for the rush through the air. During the transit of the meteors the light of the other stars was scarcely to be noticed. The noiseless course gave a thrill that no artificial splendors could produce. In some cases the passage was brief and the light faint—in others a large portion of the sky was traversed, and the luminousness both prolonged and intense. The soft-gliding motion, if such a term may be employed, was a striking characteristic."

A writer in Dover says:

"The most singular and extraordinary part of the grand sight was when several of the meteors ran parallel with each other, as if racing, and the colors varying from blue to purple. Toward two they became less frequent, and heavy clouds coming from the North obscured the sky. They occasionally were seen through gaps in the clouds, and the sky again clearing about 5 o'clock, several very brilliant ones were seen."

REPORTS FROM THE GLASGOW OBSERVATORY.

Prof. GRANT, of the Glasgow Observatory writes:

At 1:15 the heavens has assumed an extremely imposing aspect. Multitudes of beautiful meteors were now visible, but especially in the eastern region of the heavens, where the constellation Leo was to be seen as he gradually ascended in his course toward the meridian. Hundreds of the meteors far surpassed in brilliancy the stars of the first magnitude. In multitudes of instances they were brighter than Jupiter, and some of them even equaled Venus when she is at her greatest brilliancy. Their prevailing color was white, but some had a yellowish tinge of light, while others had a bluish tinge. In every instance they were accompanied by a straight narrow train of well defined light, of a beautiful emerald green color. The length of the train varied much for the different meteors. Many of them extended over an arc of 30°, 40° or 50°, and some were even of still greater length.

Professor GRANT adds: It was obvious that the earth had passed through the main part of the meteoric shower between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock. It may be remarked tha the constellation Leo indicates the region of the heavens in the direction of which the earth is at present traveling in virtue of its annual motion round the sun.

OBSERVATIONS AT CARDIFF.

Of great interest are the notes of the Messrs. THOMPSON, made on behalf of the British Association Committee at Cardiff. Four very prominent meteors were recorded—No. 1, time 12h. 53m., in apparent size equal to a star of the first magnitude; in direction passing from east to west, just south of but very close to Zeta Tauri and Alpha Tauri, but rather nearer the latter; train brilliant; length of path 25 deg. No. 2, time 12h. 56m., size equal to star of first magnitude; direction from near *a* Perseus, passing directly over Gamma Andromeda; brilliant train; path about 25 deg. No. 3, time 1h. 8m., A. M., apparent size three times that of Jupiter; color of nucleus purple; from direction of Castor through Pleiades; train same minutes broad—at first quite straight; a part about 15 deg. long, near the Pleiades and Aldebaran, remained visible after the ends had faded, and assumed a serpentine form. After this it took the form of a small oval cloud, and moved from between Alpha and xi Tauri toward Gamma Orionis, being visible as a faint cloud until 1:20 o'clock. This meteor the Messrs. THOMPSON record as the brightest observed by them during the night. No. 4, time 3h. 51m.; in apparent size equal to Jupiter; nucleus in color reddish; in direction from near Alpha Cassiopeiæ, vertically downward toward Lumba Andromedæ. The nucleus increased gradually in brightness and disappeared suddenly. Train visible about a minute and a half; length of path about 20 degrees. The observations at Cardiff were commenced at midnight and continued till 5 P. M., with the exception of about ten minutes, from 12:25 to 12:35 P. M., and the half-hour after 3 A. M. A very large proportion of the meteors seen were equal to stars of the first and second magnitude—a few, six or eight, larger than first magnitude. All the meteors, with two or three exceptions, were attended by trains, the trains being visible mostly for one or two seconds after disappearance of head, and in one case for twelve minutes. The train of this last, as we stated just now, assumed a serpentine form, and several others also assumed a curved form after the disappearance of the head. Of the meteors which appeared in the immediate neighborhood of the sickle in Leo many traversing a small arc, say one degree or two degrees, seemed to have no nucleus, and the trains of these were often slightly curved and tapered toward each end. All the meteors, with the exception of about six, came from the direction of the sickle in Leo. At midnight the sky was clear after a shower at 11:30 P. M. Several meteors were seen in the first two or three minutes. At 12:15 A. M. a bank of cloud rose from the north, and spread till nearly the whole sky was covered, at 12:25 A. M., when there was another shower. At 12:35 A. M. the sky was quite clear and cloudless, as it remained, with the exception of low clouds on the horizon at times afterward. About 1:25 A. M. and afterward a diffuse light, changing its position, and sometimes intersected with streaks of dark clear sky, was noticed in the north and east. The stars shone through this light with undiminished lustre. At 2:41 A. M. a flash like distant lightning. The time of greatest frequency of the meteors was between 12:50 and 1:35 A. M. From 1:40 A. M. to 5 A. M. the meteors steadily decreased in frequency.

THE SAXON CHAMBERS.

The Saxon Chambers were opened at Dresden on Nov. 15, by the King. His Majesty in the speech from the throne, declared his firm resolution to remain faithful to the North German Confederation under the leadership of Prussia, and to all the obligations which he has entered into. He expressed his intention of entering honorably into the spirit of the common task and the duties imposed by the new relations, and also of shunning no sacrifice necessary for the better formation of Germany. His Majesty further promised that a bill should be introduced for a reorganization of the army, in a manner corresponding with the tried military institutions of Prussia. The treaty of peace, the electoral law for the North German Parliament, and a bill for introducing trial by jury into Saxony, would also be introduced. His Majesty also announced a constitutional amendment with regard to the Saxon law on elections to be brought forward as soon as the Northern Confederation is constituted.

At the sitting of the Saxon Chambers of Deputies at Dresden, on the 16th, State Minister VON FRIESEN, declared in the most positive manner that Saxony had concluded no alliance with Austria, either before or during the war. The Minister added that Saxony had faithfully observed the promise to that effect by Baron VON BEUST.

AUSTRIA.

The *Abendpost* declares most positively that the excellent relations subsisting between Prince METTERNICH and the French Minister for Foreign Affairs have never been for a moment interrupted or disturbed.

The semi-official Vienna *Journal* confirms the commencement of negotiations for the new customs and commercial treaty between Austria and Prussia, and says, should the negotiations be seriously proceeded with and carried to an end, they may materially contribute to remove the tension that has hitherto stood in the way of the slowly advancing pacification of Europe.

All the Vienna papers concede the appointment of Baron BEUST to the Ministry of the Imperial Household as strengthening his position.

It was reported that Prussia had for the present declined to consider the customs question proposed by Austria.

PRUSSIA.

In the Chamber of Deputies at Berlin on the 16th, the Finance Minister brought in a bill regulating the pensions and allowances to the leaders of the Prussian army during the late war. The Minister also asked that one and a half million thalers might be set apart out of the war indemnities for disposal by His Majesty the King.

After a lengthened debate the bill was referred to a special Committee. The House resolved that the President should conduct the preliminary debate upon the budget, and that no reporters should be appointed for the different branches of the budget.

It had been decided that the military conscription of Frankfort-on-the-Main and the environs shall take place on the 6th and 7th of December.

THE BRAZILS.

The mails reached Lisbon on the 15th, whence the following had been telegraphed:

RIO DE JANEIRO, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

Coffee 6,200@6,400 reis for good lorats. Stock, 90,000 bags. Exchange 25¾@25⅞.

BAHIA, Monday, Oct. 29.

Exchange 25¼; sugar 2,100@2,600; brown 1,500@2,200.

PERNAMBUCO, Thursday, Nov. 1.

Exchange 25¼@25¼; sugar 3,400@3,700; brown 1,900@2,350.

According to dispatches from Paraguayan sources, the defeat at Curuguaty had caused complete disunion among the leaders of the Triple Alliance. Gen. FLORES had been in Montevideo since the 29th of September. Gen. MITRE had evacuated Curuza and left with the rest of the army for Tuguty. He had refused to avail himself of the Brazilian transports offered for the conveyance of his troops. No fresh enterprise had been attempted by the Brazilian fleet, which was stationed at Curuza.

Gen. the Marquis Caxias had left Rio to take command of the Brazilian army, which was regarded as evidence that the war would be prosecuted with vigor.

MEXICO.

IMPORTANT REPORT.

Gen. Sedgwick Said to Have Invaded Mexican Territory on the Rio Grande—He Holds Matamoras—Great Excitement.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

A dispatch just received from *Flake's Bulletin*, at Galveston, announces the Union General SEDGWICK, crossed the Rio Grande on Thursday last with a brigade of United States troops, and occupied Matamoras, assuming that he did so to protect the interests of American resident in that town. The movement creates great excitement, as it is not known whether this has been done or not with the sanction of the Government.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The President has received a dispatch to-night from Gen. SHERIDAN announcing that Gen. SEDGWICK has crossed the Rio Grande, and occupied Mexican territory with a detachment of United States troops. He is already in possession of the City of Matamoras. It is understood that this movement has been made without any knowledge on the part of the President.

Escobedo Before Matamoras—Canales Refuses to Surrender—Ortega at Brazos.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

Advices received to-day from the Rio Grande to the 23d inst. state that ESCOBEDO had arrived before Matamoras, and demanded its surrender. CANALES offered to accede, but upon terms which ESCOBEDO refused. CORTINAS had levied a forced loan of $5,000 at Bagdad. The Americans refused to contribute, but he compelled them by threats of imprisonment. Gen. CARAVAJAL denies that he is a supporter of ORTEGA. ORTEGA was still at Brazos.

Colima Besieged by the Liberals—French Troops Defeated in a Battle on the Rio Gullano.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Nov. 26.

Advices by way of Acapulco state that Colima was besieged by a strong force of Liberals.

On the Rio Gullano, between Colima and Gaudalajara, 700 French troops were cut to pieces, 200 having been killed and the rest made prisoners by the Liberals.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

New Gold Discoveries on Koolenie River, Oregon—Arrivals.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Nov. 26.

The *Golden City* arrived to-day and brought 113,530 Mexican dollars from Manzanillo.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's bark *Palmetto* arrived from Ghijiga last night.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The steamer *Oriflamme*, from Portland, Oregon, arrived yesterday with $304,200 treasure. A private letter to the Portland *Herald* reports new and extensive gold discoveries on Koolenie River. The prospects found thus far are astonishing in richness.

Union of Vancouver's Island with British Columbia—Loss of an English Vessel--Twenty-seven Lives Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The union of the Colony of Vancouver's Island with British Columbia has been proclaimed to take place Nov. 19. The Vancouver Island officials have been notified to retire from office Dec. 31. The Capital will be located at New-Westminster.

It is reported that an English vessel is ashore at Pigeon Point, near Santa Cruz, and only three persons are saved out of thirty on board.

The receipts for duties the past week was $80,839; total since January 1, $6,723,532.

The following are the mining quotations to-day: Savage, $1,800; Yellow Jacket, $948; Chollar Potosi, $212; Ophir, $192; Imperial, $126. Legal Tenders, 72½; United States Seven-thirties, 78½.

Loss of the British Ship Cayer—Twenty-nine Persons Drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The iron ship *Cayer*, of Liverpool, went ashore near Pescadero, half a mile from the Jun wreck of the *Sir John Franklin*, on the evening of the 24th of November, during a fog. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

The crew and passengers, numbering twenty-nine, were washed overboard, and drowned. Saved—George Barnes, Thomas Bannister and Walter Cooper. The following were passengers: Dr. Rowder and wife, London; Mr. Jeffrees and wife, Portsmouth; George Bleins, Sydney; Mrs. Lossette Napa, California; Mrs. Pearson, San Francisco; Mrs. Capt. Prize and daughter.

LOUISIANA.

Closing of the State Fair—Hopeful State of Affairs in Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The Louisiana State Fair closed to-day with great *eclat*. Visitors from the North and West, including inventors, makers of agricultural implements and editors of agricultural papers, declare it one of the most useful, liberal and generous efforts of the kind ever known, and predict, as its sequel, most rapid improvement and the restoration of the South to prosperity, and great encouragement to Northern and Western trade and manufactures.

Texas papers speak hopefully of trade and the crops in that State.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Telegraphic Match.

WORCESTER, Mass., Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The telegraphic match, at sending, to-day, for the "Golden Key," between Mr. P. H. BURNS, of this city, the present holder, and W. E. KETTLES, of Fall River, resulted in favor of Mr. BURNS. He will, therefore retain the key. The following gentlemen acted as judges: Mr. S. A. DAIRN, Boston; Mr. J. M. FAIRCHILD, New-Haven; and Mr. GALLUP, of New-York.

MAINE.

Executive Appointment—A Democratic Candidate Appointed Pension Agent.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, Nov. 27.

EBEN F. PILLSBURY, of Farmington, late Democratic candidate for Governor of this State, has been appointed and received his commission as United States Pension Agent at this city, in place of CHAS. F. POTTER, removed. He will take possession of the office immediately.

Attack on the Keeper of the Bangor Jail.

BANGOR, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

This evening an attack was made on GEO. W. WHITNEY, keeper of the jail, by eight or ten of the prisoners. During the melee one of the prisoners was severely shot in the shulder. None of them escaped.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Starch-Mills Burned at Lancaster.

LANCASTER, N. H., Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The starch-mills of S. P. HARTFORD & Co., of this town, were burned this afternoon. The loss is estimated at about $5,000. Insurance $800.

Death of a Noted Manufacturer.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

GEORGE GROVE, of the firm of GROVE & BROTHER, extensive manufacturers of Linseed oil, died suddenly to-day.

Hon. JOHN L. HELM, of Elizabethtown, Ky., has consented to the use of his name as a candidate for Governor or United States Senator, saying, "If a choice of the two offices were presented, I would without hesitation choose that of Governor of the State. I would be influenced in that choice by the conviction I could do more good to the people of Kentucky in that position than as Senator. In our present changed condition it would be the highest object of my ambition to take active part in giving that direction to the policy of Kentucky which would develop her resources, that the people may regain their prosperity."

FORTRESS MONROE.

Common Council Visitors—Shipping News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

At a special meeting of the Common Council of the City of Norfolk, held last Saturday, the President laid before that body for their consideration and action, a telegram received from the City Council of Wilmington, Del., stating that the Mayor of that city, the City Council, business citizens, members of the Press from various sections, and representatives of different railroad interests, in all, about one hundred and twenty persons, would make a special trip by the new Peninsula Air Line Route, from New-York and Philadelphia, and arrive in Norfolk Tuesday morning, 27th inst., by the steamer *City of Norfolk*, from Annamessic, Ind. On motion it was resolved: That a Committee of Arrangements to consist of three members of the Common Council, and two from the Select Council, be appointed to cooperate with the Mayor of the city.

Similar Committees from the Board of Trade and the Superintendent and Treasurer of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad will extend the hospitalities of the City of Norfolk to the delegation expected to arrive in the city.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Exchange a committee of fifty members was appointed to coöperate with the other committees in the reception of the visitors.

The visitors will arrive here about 9 o'clock to-morrow morning on the steamer from Annamessic, the termination of the railroad, and will take a trip to Newport News to inspect that point, the terminus of the projected railroad to Richmond and the West. They will then return and visit the Fort and other objects of interest thereabout. The party will arrive in Norfolk about eleven o'clock, and be received by the Committees appointed for that purpose, and escorted to the Atlantic Hotel, where they will be elegantly entertained by the citizens of Norfolk. During the day they will visit the public institutions of the city, and all the sights generally, and start on their return home about 9 o'clock in the evening.

The steamer *Silas O. Pierce* sailed from here this morning, towing the ship *Lampedo*, for New-York.

The *Lampedo*, it will be remembered, put in here some days ago from Savannah, bound to New-York, leaking very badly, and having ten and a half feet of water in the hold. A steam-pump was sent down from New-York on the steamer *S. O. Pierce*, which soon pumped her clear. She started for New-York yesterday, but was obliged to return to this harbor, the weather being too rough to proceed up the coast.

The California steamship *San Francisco*, Capt. BEHM, from New-York, bound to Greytown, Nicaragua, with over 600 passengers on board, including 350 recruits for the Eighth New-York Cavalry Regiment, stationed in California, arrived in the harbor last Saturday evening, as previously announced by telegraph. The *San Francisco* belongs to the North American Steamship Company, and left New-York on the 17th inst., bound to Greytown, with the above-mentioned number of passengers. On last Thursday night, when about sixty miles south of Hatteras, the port boiler gave out, and she became completely disabled. It was useless to attempt to proceed further toward their destination, as the steamer with the remaining boiler could not make over four miles an hour, instead of twelve, her usual rate, and, besides the danger of encountering a storm in her disabled condition, would have been a too palpable exposure of the lives of her passengers. Capt. BEHM determined to return to the nearest possible port, and at once headed the steamer for Hampton Roads, which was reached after a rather protracted and tedious time of it. The steamship *Santiago de Cuba* leaves New-York to-night to take the place of the *San Francisco*, and will arrive here sometime to-morrow. The passengers and freight will then be transferred to her, and she will sail for Greytown Wednesday morning. The steamer *Moses Taylor*, which was to connect with the *San Francisco* on the Pacific side of the route, will await at San Juan del Sur the arrival of the passengers from Greytown. This delay occasioned the passengers on their passage to the Golden State, has produced considerable dissatisfaction among them, and many have asserted their belief that the steamer's boilers were known to be defected when they left New-York, but they all express their appreciation of the extreme good fortune they had in not being caught out in a storm when their return to port might have been a serious doubt and misgiving. The *San Francisco* was formally the *Keystone State*, running some years ago from Philadelphia to Charleston, S. C., in connection with the steamer *State of Georgia*. During the war she was purchased by the Government and transferred into a gunboat, and made several cruises after the privateer *Sumpter*, and was also successful in capturing blockade runners.

The schooner *J. Paine*, from Boston for City Point, and the schooner *E. J. Palmer*, from Turk's Island for Baltimore, have sailed.

Arrived at Norfolk, 24th and 25th inst., schooner *Sarah Davis*, JONES, from New-York, light; schooner *Gen. Lyon*, HOLBROOK, from New-York, light; British brig *John L. Campbell*, ANDERSON, from New-York.

The pilot-boat *Maryland* reports to-day that the following vessels from Baltimore went to sea yesterday: Steamship *Carrol*, for Liverpool; schooner *Jaepson*, for Saint Blas, Spanish Main; bark *Cricket*, for Rio Janeiro, and a Hanoverian bark for Rotterdam.

Weather clear and chilly; wind fresh from the southwest.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

The Mayor of Wilmington and the visitors who accompanied him, in the interest of the New Air Line route from New-York, were elegantly entertained today by the citizens of Norfolk. They visited the different points of interest in that city and Portsmouth, and this afternoon partook of a handsome collation at the Atlantic Hotel. Thirteen toasts were drank, and to the third proposed, "Pensylvania," Hon HEISTER CLYMER responded in an eloquent address.

New-York Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The Board of Directors of the New-York Central Railroad was in session here to-day, but only business of a routine nature was transacted. The Board will meet again in Albany on the 11th of December next, the day before the annual election for Directors.

Fire in Kansas City--Indictment of the Diamond Thieves.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The loss of SCOTT, CUTTER & Co. by fire, in Kansas City on Sunday, was $100,000; insured for $40,000.

The Grand Jury indicted BILL STEWART and his accessory, SANDERS, for robbing JACCARD & Co.'s jewelry-store of diamonds some days ago.

OBITUARY.

Death of Hon. Cave Johnson.

By a telegraphic dispatch we learn that Hon. CAVE JOHNSON, formerly a Member of Congress and also Postmaster-General, died at his residence in Clarksville, Tennessee, on Friday last. This was not unexpected, as ill-health, which had been continued for some time, compelled him to resign his seat in the State Senate of Tennessee last Summer.

Mr. JOHNSON was born in Robertson County, Tenn., on the 11th of January, 1793. He was liberally educated, and in the practice of his profession as a lawyer, won a high reputation. For several years he held the office of Circuit Judge. In 1828 he became a candidate for Congress, and as he was popular with the negroes of the State, who at that time were allowed to vote in Tennessee, he was enabled by their aid to defeat his competitor. He remained in Congress through the entire administration of Gen. JACKSON, and although the temporary Whig ascendency threw him out for the time being, he was again elected in 1838, and continued in the House till 1845, when he became Postmaster-General under President POLK. Upon the accession of Gen. TAYLOR he retired to private life, and accepted the Presidency of the Bank of Tennessee, which he held till 1859. His extreme age prevented him from active participation in public matters during the rebellion. Upon the reconstruction of Tennessee under Gov. JOHNSON, he was chosen to the Senate of the State, but resigned. He was a man of acute mind, industrious habits and strong prejudices; and despite some personal animosities, was an able statesman.

The Death of Gen. Tapia.

From the Rio Grande Courier, Nov. 11.

It is with profound regret that we announce the death of SANTIAGO TAPIA, General of Division of the Army of Mexico, and the Commander-in-Chief of the troops operating against Matamoras. Gen. TAPIA died of cholera in his camp, outside of Matamoras, on Friday evening, at 10:13 o'clock. He was attacked at 10 o'clock on Thursday evening with violent vomiting and purging, which continued through the night. Surgeon SPOHN was called to see him, and arrived at the camp at 9 A. M. on Friday. He was at that time insensible, and so near gone that his pulse was scarcely perceptible. The most strenuous efforts were made to save him, and the Doctor succeeded in checking the operation of the disease, but too late for the system to react, and died he as stated.

It was intended to bury the body in the cemetery attached to the city, and it was brought here for that purpose. Orders were issued for the military to be in readiness to attend, but as under the city ordinances, a body once deposited in the cemetery cannot be removed under a year, and as the intention is to take the body to Monterey at an early day, his friends concluded to inter it temporarily upon the Mexican side, which was accordingly done.

A delegation from CANALES crossed the river yesterday evening and requested that the body be taken to Matamoras, where it would be buried with the honors due to the rank of the deceased. The request was not complied with.

Gen. TAPIA was of the old army of Mexico, and he was known as a man of strict honesty and purity of life, and as a soldier of excellent capacity. Here, where he is well known, his death has caused a profound sensation and expressions of regret are everywhere heard.

THE NATIONAL QUESTION.

NO. V.

The Constitutional Amendment—Suffrage—The Rebel States—The Truth of History.

The positions heretofore illustrated have been that there exists a necessity of defining national citizenship, growing out of the fact that one-eighth part of the whole population of the United States is not generally admitted to have any legal *status* whatever; and that there also exists a necessity of more clearly defining the privileges, immunities and rights of the citizen, and of securing his protection everywhere against mob violence and unjust State and municipal legislation. The terrible consequences which have flowed from the claims of States' Rights, State Sovereignty, and corporate power over the citizen, establish this fact beyond all peradventure. I am aware that it is blindly argued by many that this right has been surrendered by the conquest over the rebellion; that the Secessionists have yielded the doctrines of State Sovereignty and the claims of the State to the paramount allegiance of the citizen. This is a great mistake in fact. Both the Senate and House reports of the Legislature of Texas base the strongest opposition to the Constitutional Amendment, upon the ground that it assumes to define national citizenship; and they distinctly claim that no one is a citizen of the United States except in and through his citizenship of a State. Most of the States refuse to declare their secession ordinances void; on the contrary, insist that they have only been repealed, and everywhere among them it is objected that to Congress is given the power to enforce the Bill of Rights.

But we pass from these doctrines, never more dangerous than now, to the fact that it has been admitted that while the right to declare *who* shall be citizens of the United States of right belongs to Congress, and that the same power may determine *how* and by what means the *status* may be conferred—that is, whether by the purchase or annexation of whole countries and peoples, or by naturalization, through the Courts or otherwise—it has also been conceded that to the States, as such, belongs the right to determine who of those citizens, or inhabitants who are not national citizens, may exercise the elective franchise. Such, at least, has always been the practice; and long acquiescence may require organic change to satisfy the public mind. Certainly such a practice could not be extended to the supreme boundary of destroying republican form of government, the distinguishing feature of which is that it is absurd that magistrates should be born magistrates, but that all officers should be chosen periodically by the people, under rules so equal and just that no class should be denied all participation in the government. Nor can it be conceded that the State power can be pushed to the length that the citizens of the United States, born in another State, should be denied the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. Let us take an example or two, by way of illustration. If a citizen of another State removes to Florida, he is not allowed to vote under two years' residence; in Arkansas the term is six months; in Texas and most of the States it is twelve months. Now the extreme "State sovereignty" men contend, with the late message of the Governor of that State, that Florida has the right to exclude all citizens born beyond its limits from suffrage, just as most of the States do exclude officers and soldiers of the army, quartered in their States, from voting altogether, although these State sovereigns claim that if such officers and soldiers be natives of a State, and that State claim their services to fight the United States, regardless of the causelessness of the contest, the *State citizen* must obey; and, like TWIGGS, LEE and JOHNSTON, betray the only Government they were ever sworn to support. This is the precise theory of HENRY A. WISE to-day, and it is concurred in by every original Secessionist, even to the extent of classing the immortal WINFIELD SCOTT with the Benedict Arnolds of the world, because like drunken JOHN B. MAGRUDER and dictator E. KIRBY SMITH, he did not betray the flag which he had immortalized as much as the nation could give fame to him.

Indeed these "State sovereigns," under ANDREW JOHNSON'S policy, have not only assumed to exclude one-eighth of the whole population of the United States from the rights of suffrage, and very nearly from all rights of citizenship, but they maintain, in terms, that such States *may* exclude everyone else except a very select few. For example, in Texas, in the face of the *reason* and *spirit*, if not the *letter* of the Constitution, no one can be a legislator, wherever born, unless he has resided there *five years*. And this was upon the open and avowed declaration that they did not want Yankee rule.

Now, when we consider that the area of Texas covers one-twelfth of all the square miles of the United States and Territories, and more than one-twelfth of all the good arable land; that it has only three inhabitants to the square mile; that in its infancy and weakness it was won from Mexico, by those who went there to bring it into the Union; that its annexation cost the nation a war; that it was fostered and its frontier protected at enormous expense; that the nation paid the debts of the republic; that a majority of its inhabitants, without pretence of provocation or cause of complaint, joined in the fratricidal war against the nation, and persecuted to banishment and death the faithful minority; that, according to the solemn decisions of its own supreme tribunal, every citizen of the United States, *ipso facto*, upon the annexation of Texas became a citizen of Texas, and *e converso*; that Texas, with her erring sisters, has been conquered and made subject to military rule; that the Convention and Legislature of that unwhipped State have shown as great disloyalty as it is possible to display without resort to arms, and the question arises, where is the property or even the power to so openly violate the national compact? If Florida may require two years' residence by a citizen of the United States before being allowed to exercise the right of suffrage, then it may require fifty or one hundred years, and thus prevent all, except citizens of Florida, from voting. If Connecticut may require an educational standard of reading and writing, then that standard may be lessened to the numbers who can read Latin, Greek and Hebrew; if Rhode Island may require a qualification of owning real estate, then the demand may be extended to such proprietors as own more land than there is within the boundaries of Rhode Island; if Massachusetts may demand seven years' residence for the naturalized foreigner, then may such be excluded altogether from suffrage; if Illinois may confer suffrage upon the unnaturalized, (a right which the States Rights Rebels took away in their Confederate Constitution,) and the claim of paramount State citizenship be sound, then Illinois may confer every State office upon aliens, and claim that as citizens of the "Sovereign State" of Illinois these aliens are citizens of the United States, entitled to hold Federal office; if the eleven Southern rebel States may deny the elective franchise and the rights of citizenship to four millions of freemen, made citizens of the United States by the treason of this governing class, then may those same people confine the elective franchise to the rebel officers "above the rank of Colonel"—those special favorites embraced in the President's Proclamation, for whom so great consideration is claimed. These are startling facts and conclusions, but they are incontrovertible by sound logic. It is not to be concealed that the great minds of the nation are supinely lying idle during the very crisis when the Republic might be founded upon the enduring basis of giving to every citizen equal political rights, and imposing upon all equal duties, allegiance, responsibility and love for his great Government. The golden moment is being lost. The ripe temper of the people will be suffered to calm. An infamous compromise of "universal amnesty and universal suffrage" is being discussed from the standpoint of unpardonable blindness to facts and history. A peace is to be patched up which leaves the citizen at the mercy of organized and unorganized irresponsibilities; the seeds of discord are to be suicidally left to fester and rankle at the very heart of the body politic; and the time for another civil war is to be deferred only until a more convenient season.

These are no ravings of a madman. They are the matured reflections of one who has allowed no fact to escape him; who has watched the inside workings of the doctrines of paramount State allegiance and no national citizenship; who has been an eye-witness of the rife and destructive elements of the doctrines of secession, and who now sees in every act, public and private, of these instruments of destruction the same tendency to dissolution and anarchy. The only remedy now is to settle at once and forever every adjourned question.

It is admitted that the Constitutional Amendment does not contemplate conferring the right of suffrage, by Congress, upon any class of citizens. And it may be conceded that the national authority would not be interposed until there is some outrageous denial of suffrage to a large class of inhabitants—something which violates the guarantee of a republican form of government. Connecticut, for example, denies suffrage to the learned white man, and to the negro, learned or unlearned. New-York denies it to the poor negro, but gives it to the rich negro, and to every white man, however poor or illiterate. Very well, the numbers are few who are excluded, and *de omnibus non curat lex*. But when the rich, the learned and illiterate whites (and there are some of each class) in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana, [exclude four-sevenths or one-half of their populations, whether rich, learned or illiterate, not because of color merely, for the chivalry have *whitened* many a man of them, but because of African descent, the maxim that a majority shall rule, even though that majority be ever so illiterate, applies. Lord CHESTERFIELD said that all men are illiterate who cannot read Greek and Latin. This standard may be too high; but any standard which gives all the sense, judgment and logic of a country to the learned fools is equally absurd.

I wish also to be understood as not conceding for one moment that the rebel States are States, in that condition where they may assert their rights as such. I am forced to deny *in toto* that the plastic hand of President JOHNSON has restored these States back to their condition before the war. I am as strong an advocate of the doctrine of the nullity of secession ordinances as any constitutional lawyer can be. And yet I know that the history of five years was a terrible reality in that country. It was no mere election riot. Every vestige of military and naval power of the United States was captured or expelled; the courts were silenced; the judges, clerks and marshals resigned or fled, and their records captured; the mails all withdrawn. No vestige of Federal authority was left; this looked much like an abdication. Secession ordinances were passed, and ratified or acquiesced in by the people; a new Confederate Constitution was framed; a new nation declared; a new national magistracy was organized, with flag and seal, armies, navies, banners and colors; every magistrate, civil and military, was sworn to support this new Constitution; every citizen, under martial law, was forced to forswear allegiance to the United States, and to swear it to the new Government; that Government, its officers and soldiers, were acknowledged by the world and by the United States as belligerents and public enemies; for four long years it waged its war; and no inhabitant within the eleven States had the national protection against Confederate conscription, impressments and martial law, and against State exactions, mobs and misrule, except within the military lines of the armies which penetrated through the walls of bayonets which marked the boundaries of the two countries as distinctly as the wall between China and Tartary; the inexorable laws of war made no distinction between the Union loyalist and the rebel warrior; the slaves of all were emancipated; the *cotton* and property of all were decided to be lawful prize; the Virginian, the Georgian, the Louisianian and the Texan when rich, girded on his sword to restore law and order under the old flag which had always protected his rights; he fought to the end, and then found that his negroes were free, his cotton confiscated as abandoned property, his debts forfeited, if he was a creditor of the United States; and, in a word, that not the faithful soldier of the Union, but of the Confederacy, was made the especial favorite of the Administration. If the Union man of the South was rich he had to seek a special pardon, and he delayed, while haste was made to pardon the rich rebel and rebel officer. The end came at last, and an official ignorance, the depths of which no one can ever penetrate, proclaiming that these rebel States had ceased to be States; that the Government which they had created never was a Government; that its adherents were all traitors to be made odious, by being given the State Governments and swords wherewith to fight themselves back to federal power. But I meant not so much to complain of the infamous policy as of the insensibility and stupidity which ignores the great facts of history, and the laws of conquest and self-preservation. MADISON.

EUROPE.

Interesting Statistics About the New Kingdom of Prussia and the North German Confederacy.

By the justly celebrated Geographical Institute of JUSTUS PERTHES, at Gotha, under the direction of ANTON PETERMANN, the successor of the late Prof. CHARLES RITTER as authority in matters of geography and geographical statistics, there was lately published an essay, accompanied by three maps, entitled *The Political Reconstruction of North Germany in the Year* 1866. To those of our readers who are fond of collating interesting statistics, we think we do a service by calling attention to this work, and also by making some few condensed extracts from it. In the work itself the extent of territory of each of the countries annexed to Prussia is given in geographical square miles, which we have reduced to the English statute square miles, as otherwise the number of miles would appear ridiculously small, and the whole calculation become almost unintelligible to the English reader. We would state that a geographical mile, of which fifteen are calculated to a degree, is equal to 10,126 yards, and to 5.753.1000 English statute miles; so that a geographical square mile is equal to over thirty English square miles. In our calculation we have adopted the latter round figure, which brings us near enough to correctness for our present purpose.

The territory and population of the several States and Districts, now incorporated with Prussia, as the same was ascertained in 1863, is given by Mr. PETERMANN as follows (the first figures on the right of the number of miles indicate decimal fractions):

Country.	Square Miles.	Population.
Prussia	153,602.05	19,304,148
Hanover	20,961.66	1,923,492
Hesse Cassel	5,185.47	773,383
Nassau	2,855.73	466,014
Frankfort	47.64	89,837
Schleswig-Holstein	9,612.00	960,666
Ceded from Bavaria	301.05	32,976
Ceded from Darmstadt	597.45	75,102

Thus the whole of the present Kingdom of Prussia contains 191,863.95 English square miles, with a population of 23,530,543. The whole aggrandizement of Prussia by the war was therefore 39,261.45 square miles, and 4,286,400 in population, or about just as much territory and as large a population as FREDERICK, Elector of Brandenburg, ruled over, when in the beginning of the last century he had himself crowned the first King of Prussia, and nearly four times as much as all the wars of FREDERICK the Great, and all his military renown and success added to his Kingdom. Considered in this light, the results of the late four weeks' war are not only remarkable, but truly astounding.

In relation to the nationalities of this formidable new Kingdom, Mr. PETERMANN asserts that before the war there were but 2,504,179 people living in Prussia who were not Germans—of course, he means the Poles. In Schleswig-Holstein there is but a small fraction not German, in the portion known as North Schleswig, inhabited largely by Danes. According to their religious belief, the population of Prussia before the war divided as follows: 60.23 per cent. Protestant, 36.81 per cent. Catholic, and 2.96 per cent. of other denominations; of the population of the enlarged Kingdom there are 64.64 per cent. Protestant, 32.71 per cent. Catholic, and 2.65 per cent. of other denominations.

The whole of the North Germanic Confederacy, as contemplated, and, in fact, constituted by the peace of Prague and subsequent treaties, covers an area of 226,123.62 English square miles, and a population of 29,220,862 souls, of whom 70.78 per cent. are Protestants, 26.95 per cent. are Catholics, and 2.27 per cent. belong to other religious denominations.

Reckoning the extent of its territory, the present Kingdom of Prussia rates as the seventh in size among the European family of nations, and the North German Confederacy as the sixth; in point of population, the Confederacy ranks as the fifth largest, and Prussia as the seventh largest State, as follows: In territory, the several States take rank: Russia, Norway and Sweden, Austria, France, Spain, the North German Confederacy, Prussia, Turkey (European,) England, Italy. In population: Russia, France, Austria, England, the North German Confederacy, Italy, Prussia, Spain, Turkey (in Europe), and Sweden and Norway.

The commercial marine of the North Germanic Confederacy, with 7,107 vessels and 1,336,719 tons burden, is the largest of that of any other nation in the world, except the United States and England, the commercial tonnage of each exceeding five millions.

Prussia, as now constituted, has twenty large cities with over thirty thousand inhabitants; they rank as follows:

Name of Cities.	Inhabitants.
Berlin, the Capital	602,733
Breslau	156,644
Cologne	117,000
Kœnigsberg	94,897
Magdeburg	91,028
Hanover	79,649
Frankfort-on-the-Main	78,177
Dantzic	78,130
Stettin	65,033
Aix-la-Chapelle	62,444
Elberfeld	61,995
Barmen	59,526
Crefeld	53,297
Altona	52,781
Halle-on-the-Saale	48,729
Posen	45,143
Dusseldorf	40,972
Cassel	40,228
Frankfort-on-the-Oder	36,688
Po'sdam	35,031

These figures are given according to the census taken in the year 1864. By the same enumeration it appears that the population of Wiesbaden, in Nassau, now Prussian, is but 26,573, or about the same as that of the cities of Elbing and Dortmund.

Since we are collating statistics about Prussia and Prussian gains, we may as well notice briefly a very interesting article, communicated to the Augsburg *Gazette* by Mr. MORITZ MOHL, and printed in that journal on the 25th of last month. Mr. MOHL has for many years been a prominent member of the Wurtemberg Chambers, and in that capacity, about the beginning of last October, he made a speech in which he said that in Prussia proper the ownership of land is mostly confined to large proprietors, and that the landowning farming population is, as compared with the rest of Germany, a very small one. This speech met a denial in the shape of a correspondence from Berlin to the Augsburg paper, and in reply Mr. MOHL sends his article, fortifying and corroborating his first assertion by extracts from the published official statistics of the Prussian Government. According to the figures he gives, it appears that in 1858 there were in the then Prussian monarchy, containing, as we have given it above, over 19 millions of people, only 762,157 owners of farming lands, 33,218 renters and leaseholders, and 421,544 persons who followed agriculture as an additional occupation to other trades, while the agricultural laboring population, with no interest at all in the land they were cultivating, amounted to 1,911,861—indeed not a very flattering picture.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

In view of the unabated pressure for the removal of Hon. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the appointment of a Western man to that place, New-Hampshire men in Washington and at home are urging Mr. ROLLINS to resign and become a candidate for the Republican Congressional nomination in the First District of that State. It is asserted that the nomination would best unite the Republican Party and promote its interests in the District. Mr. ROLLINS, it is thought, will allow his name to be used in the coming Convention, and will accept the nomination if tendered.

It has been stated that Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM, of Ohio, in several speeches made during the campaign pledged himself to move the impeachment of the President at the approaching session of Congress. This, says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, is not correct. What Mr. BINGHAM did say was, that while the President in his opinion deserved impeachment, he would only make the motion for impeachment if Mr. JOHNSON should officially assert what he had unofficially proclaimed, that Congress was an illegal body, unlawfully assuming the functions of legislation.

The Washington correspondent of the Worcester *Spy* states that Gen. GRANT quite recently, in conversation with a distinguished French gentleman, now studying our institutions, reiterated his hearty approval of the Amendment, and further affirmed his full belief in the right of Congress to control the entire question of terms upon which the rebel States should be reorganized. He indicated generally his approval of a Radical reconstruction of the rebel States, if they failed to accept the Amendment.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

The Richmond *Times* complains that crime among the negroes has greatly increased, and that the trials of such offenders consume nearly all the time of the Courts at each semi-annual term. It says: At the last term of the Hanover Circuit Court there were four or five negro felons to be tried; in the Counties of the Northern Neck the average is about the same, and in the County of King and Queen there are twelve negroes to be tried for felony. The cry is becoming a great and crying one, and appeals loudly for the application of some remedy by the Legislature of Virginia.

At a recent meeting in Pittsburgh, Penn., of graduates of the United College of Washington and Jefferson, Rev. JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D., President of the College, made an address on the condition of the institution, and resolutions were adopted declaring that at least $500,000 was needed as additional endowment—it being recommended to the Alumni to raise at least $50,000 on Commencement Day. A Committee, consisting of THOS. EWING, Esq., THOS. H. ELLIOTT, M. D., T. J. BIGHAM and others, was appointed to make arrangement for the permanent organization of an Alumni Association for the City of Pittsburgh.

Queens County Agricultural Society.

This society held its annual meeting on the 26th of November, when SAMUEL T. TABER was re-elected President, WM. FRAME Vice-President, and JOHN HARROLD WESTBURY, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Treasurer reported that the receipts for the year amounted to about $22,000. In making his report he also stated that a gentleman present, Mr. BENJAMIN HICKS, of Great Neck, had traveled over 75,000 miles in carting hay to New-York, which is equal to encircling the entire globe more than three times.

The buildings on the grounds of this Society located at Mineola, L. I., cost about $19,000. Exhibition Hall cost $8,115. The lumber required to build it measured over 60,000 superficial feet, and it required 40,000 shingles and over 5,000 feet of battens to cover it. It has ninety-three windows and is sixty-nine feet high from the ground to the top of the vane. Ornamental trees are being planted in rows and clumps in various parts of the entire grounds.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Vital Statistics.

Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics, yesterday sent the following letter and tables to the Board of Health:

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, Nov. 24, 1866.

In the week ending Nov. 24 there were 397 deaths in New-York and 147 in Brooklyn, the public institutions of each county included. Zymotic infections caused 76 deaths, or only 19¼ per cent., of the mortality in New-York; and in Brooklyn 13 3-5 per cent.

There were 110 deaths of infants under one year, being 27.7 per cent. of total, and under five years there were 162, or 40.8 per cent. of total, in New-York; while in Brooklyn the same periods of childhood gave 26¾ and 43¾ per cent. respectively. In the latter city the death rate was equivalent to 22.8 per annum, while in New-York—excluding Inland institutions—it was 26.77. The records of the Bureau show that but for an excessive mortality among the poorest of the tenant-house population the deaths last week would have been at about 20 per 1,000 annual rate in New-York; but instead of such decrease there was an increase of 27 deaths by inflammatory disease of the lungs, of 15 by consumption, of 11 by hydrocephalus, and of 21 by convulsions. The Brooklyn mortality was not thus increased. The Bureau's records have day by day indicated the particular localities and classes in which the pressure from these and other causes of mortality is chiefly felt. In the Fourth Ward, for example, we record 21 deaths, and of these there were 13 by lung disease alone. In the unventilated tenements of that ward, as in all other poor neighborhoods, the ignorant are led by poverty and cold to shut themselves closely in the foul and irritating atmosphere of their unhealthy domiciles. The poor are killed by their poverty, and much more, by their ignorance. It were well that all deeds of charity among the poor were at this season accompanied by plain instructions for ventilating, cleansing and other sanitary duties; for the tenant-houses of the City are now more densely crowded than ever before.

Scarlatina destroyed 27 children in the two cities. The increase of this infectious and fa al malady needs to be repressed by special care, to disinfect by means of thorough boiling of contaminated clothing and free ventilation the sick room and houses in which the disease prevails. A chart of the City, as marked by fatal cases of scarlatina and the typhoid fever, shows that these diseases have favorite and very limited haunts at present. E. HARRIS, Registrar.

The number of deaths in our public institutions for last week was 66, as follows:

New-York Hospital	3	Almshouse	13
City Prison	1	Charity Hospital	19
St. Vincent's Hospital	3	Colored Home	2
Emigrant Refuge, Ward's Island	5	Lunatic Asylum	6
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	1	Penitentiary Hospital	1
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	1	Workhouse	2
Old Ladies' Home	1	Nursery Hospital	—
Total		Bellevue Hospital	16
			—
			66

The ages at which persons died are set forth as follows: Under 1 year, 110; under 2 years, 17; under 3 years, 14; under 4 years, 15; under 5 years, 6; between 5 and 10 years, 19; between 10 and 15 years, 4; between 15 and 20 years, 11; between 20 and 40 years, 78; between 40 and 60 years, 72; between 60 and 80 years, 34; 80 years and upward, 17.

The following is the zymotic table:

Wards.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Cholera.	Cholera Infantum.	Other Diarrhœal Diseases.	Cholera Morbus.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	Total From Zymotic Diseases	By Accident, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Total population in Wards (—Census of 1860.)
1*	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	7	18,129
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2,507
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,767
4†	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	21	21,994
5	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	6	27,341
6	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	4	2	15	26,698
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	17	46,306
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	16	39,722
9	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	26	44,368
10	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	12	28,651
11	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	27	59,963
12‡	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	5	1	36,647
13	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	12	76,929
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	18	28,087
15	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	13	45,588
16	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	14	45,193
17	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	5	1	28	72,770
18	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	20	57,464
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	32,841
20	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	8	—	18	67,534
21‡	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	43,025
22	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	20	61,719
	—	21	5	3	1	2	12	1	1	15	—	13	76	10	397	814	554

*Includes deaths in Battery Hospital.
†Includes deaths in New-York Hospital.
‡Includes deaths in Randall's and Ward's Island Hospitals.
§Includes deaths in Blackwell's Island and Colored Home Hospitals.
‖Includes deaths in Bellevue Hospital.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Miasmatic Diseases.—Scarlatina, 21; Diptheria, 5; croup, (pseudo-membranous) 6; whooping cough, 1; typhus fever, 2; typhoid fever, 11; erysipelas, 1; dysentery, (acute,) 3; diarrhœa, (acute,) 12; cholera, (Asiatic,) 1; cholera infantum, 1; cerebo, (spinal meningitis) 1; remittent fever, 1.

Epithetic or Incidental Diseases.—Syphilis, 2.

Dietic Diseases.—Starvation, (privation, &c.,) 4; purpura, 1; intemperance, 1; delirium tremens, 2.

Diathetic Diseases.—Rheumatism, 2; Dropsy, 2; cancer of the breast, 1; cancer uteri, 1; cancer of the stomach, 1.

Tubercular Diseases.—Tabes mesenterica, 11; phthisis pulmonalis, 70; hydrocephalus, 16.

Diseases of the Nervous System.—Meningitis, 2; softening of the brain, 1; apoplexy, 6; paralysis, (general,) 4; epilepsy, 2; convulsions, 36; disease of the brain, 5; congestion of the brain, 2; abscess, 1.

Diseases of the Circulatory System.—Disease of the heart, 2; hypertrophy of the heart, 1; valvular disease of the heart, 1; fatty degeneration of the heart, 1.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.—Laryngitis, 1; bronchitis, 13; hydro horax, 4; empyema 1; pneumonia, 41; asthma, 3; gangrene of the lungs, 1; congestion of the lungs, 12.

Diseases of the Digestive System.—Gastritis, 3; enteritis, 6; peritonitis, 3; ascites, 1; cirrhosis of the liver, 2; hernia, 2; liver disease, 1.

Diseases of the Urinary System.—Nephria, (Bright's disease,) 6; cystitis, 1; abscess of kidneys, 1.

Diseases of the Generative System.—Ovarian tumor, 1.

Diseases of the Integumentary System.—Tumor, 1; abscess, 1.

Developmental Diseases of Children.—Premature birth, 3; cyanosis, 3; teething, 1.

Women.—Flooding, 1.

Age.—Old age, 11.

Nutrition.—Debility, 18.

Accident and Negligence.—Fractures and contusions, 3; burns and scalds, 4; drowning, 3; cause not specified or ill-defined 1.

Total—397.

RECAPITULATION.

Miasmatic diseases	86	Urinary system	8
Enthetic	2	Generative system	1
Dietic	8	Locomotory System	1
Diethetic	6	Integumentary system	2
Tubercular	97	Developmental, child'n	7
Nervous system	59	Developmental, women	1
Circulatory system	5	Developmental, age	11
Respiratory system	76	Developmental, nutrit'n	18
Digestive system	18	Accident, &c	10
Total			397

The following is a recapitulation of sexes and nativities of persons that died in New-York and Brooklyn during the week ending Nov. 23, 1866:

NEW-YORK.

Men	163	Girls	85
Women	98		
Boys	111	Total	397

NATIVITIES.

England	2	Scotland	3
France	8	At Sea	1
Germany	42	Switzerland	1
Ireland	97	United States	243
Italy	1	West Indies	1
Norway	1		
Total			397

BROOKLYN.

Men	35	Girls	44
Women	36		
Boys	40	Total	155

NATIVITIES.

British America	2	Italy	1
England	3	Scotland	2
Germany	12	United States	106
Ireland	29		
Total			155

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

The following is the meteorological table kept for the Metropolitan Board of Health, for the week ending Nov. 27, 1866:

Days of the Week.	Novembe	Daily Mean of Barome-	Daily Mean of Temperature.	Thermometer — Highest Point—Night.	Thermometer — Lowest Point—Night.	Daily av. of Humidity, saturation being 100.	Rain—Inches.
Sunday	18	29.91	46	41	55	....	....
Monday	19	29.84	55	47	70	....	.08
Tuesday	20	29.57	58	51	70	....	....
Wednesday	21	29.61	45	40	60	....	....
Thursday	22	29.64	45	40	70	....	.17
Friday	23	29.75	40	34	65	....	....
Saturday	24	29.91	34	32	58	....	....
Mean of Barometer for week						29.75	
Mean of Temperature for week						46	
Average of Humidity for week, Saturation being 100						64	
Total rain fall						.25	

The Fire on the Williamsburgh Ferry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The destruction of the New-York and Williamsburgh ferry-boat *Idaho*, on Monday evening by fire, and the miraculous escape of the passengers from a horrid death, will, it is hoped, for the sake of humanity, call the attention of the proper authorities to the villainous manner in which the business of this line is carried on by the mercenary and soulless corporation who control it. Thousands, like myself, who do business in New-York, are compelled to reside over the river on account of the exorbitant rents on the island, and are, therefore, at the mercy of the owners of this line, who seem to be utterly reckless in regard to the lives of the multitude who are compelled to travel on their boats.

Had the fire broken out twenty minutes sooner, on the previous trip of the boat from New-York, the loss of life would have been fearful, as at that time the boats are crammed to their utmost capacity—men, women and children being packed indiscriminately on every part of the boat, many being obliged to stand in among the horses and carts in order to get a passage over the river. No visible means of rescue, in case of accident, are at hand, save a couple of "life-preservers" at each end of the boat, (and those only within reach of the pilot and engineer,) and a brace of small boats on the upper deck, which might probably, if safely launched in the hour of danger, contain half a dozen persons each. The slips and bridges on both sides of the river are in a dangerous condition, miserably lighted, and the general arrangements for the accommodation of passengers of the very worst description.

A short time since a poor woman, who cleans the boats, was lost overboard in broad daylight, and no means were taken to rescue her from her fate, and last night several of the passengers, who were left to burn to death, were obliged to jump overboard and swim for their lives.

The title of the Company running these boats is "The New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company." Their capital is stated at $1,000,000. Their office is situated at No. 73 William-street, New-York, where, no doubt, Mr. JAMES MURPHY, President, and Mr. JOHN DERBY, Secretary, will be ready to answer the authorities, when proper action is taken in the matter.

T. C. FAULKNER, No. 46 Pine-street, N. Y.

Thanksgiving Day.

To-morrow, Thanksgiving Day, will be celebrated at the Howard Mission, No. 37 New-Bowery. The exercises will commence at 2 o'clock, and the children will partake of dinner from 3 to 5. During the past year 1,663 vagrant children have been received in the Mission, clothed, fed and taught, and many of them placed in good homes. Donations of money, clothing, food, &c., are earnestly solicited.

The "Union Home and School" in Fifty-seventh-street, near Eighth-avenue, will hold their annual Thanksgiving festival this coming Thursday. Addresses will be made by Hon Judge DAVIES, Hon. Judge DALY, Gen. F. C. BARLOW and others. The children will dine between 1 and 2 P. M.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX will lecture in the Congregational Church, South Seventh-street, Williamsburgh, on Thanksgiving Night. This is the only opportunity the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn will have this year of hearing this distinguished citizen's celebrated lecture "Across the Continent."

Sale of Scranton Coal.

The regular monthly sale of Scranton coal took place at noon yesterday, through Mr. JOHN H. DRAPER, auctioneer. The prices realized were much lower than at the sale on the 31st of October.

The following are the figures:

7,500 tons Steamer coal	$4 50	@	$5 00
7,500 tons Lump coal	3 65	@	4 00
6,000 tons Grate coal	4 75	@	5 20
4,000 tons Egg coal	4 90	@	5 00
8,000 tons Stove coal	5 00	@	5 85
7,000 tons Chestnut coal	3 75	@	3 85

The following are the figures of the previous sale:

Steamer coal	$5 37½	@	$5 62½
Lump coal	4 50	@	4 75
Grate coal	5 37½	@	5 60
Egg coal	5 65	@	5 70
Stove coal	6 45	@	6 92½
Chestnut coal	4 12½	@	4 37½

There appears to be a general impression that prices will be still lower at the next monthly sale, the dealers having already supplied themselves with stocks sufficient to last through the Winter.

The decline in the year, upon the highest prices of this sale and that of last November, is as follows:

Lump coal	$5 37½
Steamboat coal	4 50
Broken coal	3 67½
Egg coal	4 75
Stove coal	4 90
Chestnut coal	6 02½

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

STEALING BAGS.

EDWARD COSTELLO, a junk dealer, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of having stolen two bundles of grain bags, valued at $69, belonging to CHARLES H. LANSING, of Pier No. 19 North River. The stolen goods were found in the possession of the accused, the Magistrate committed him for trial. COSTELLO is a native of Ireland, 32 years of age, and resides at No. 133 Greenwich-street.

A DARK DIFFICULTY.

JOHN THOMPSON, colored, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having stolen a quantity of bed-clothing, wearing apparel, pictures, looking-glasses and other articles of householduse. The complaint was made by MARIA JOHNSON, also colored, who alleged that the prisoner broke into her room, removed the property, and afterward pawned it at a pawn shop near by. The accused was committed for trial.

DISHONEST SERVANT.

ELIZABETH HENNESSY, a domestic in the employ of Mrs. ANNA ORTH, of No. 20 Laight-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. It appears that the prisoner disappeared from her employer's residence on Friday last, and soon after Mrs. ORTH discovered that her gold watch was also missing. The accused was held for trial and locked up in default of bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

CLEARING A ROOM-MATE'S WARDROBE.

SIMON A. WALDON and JOHN NEWHOUSE roomed together recently at a boarding-house in the Third-avenue, near Fourteenth-street. Night before last, it is said, that JOHN got up out of bed after his companion was sound asleep, and ran away with all his best clothing, valued at $97. Yesterday he was arrested on suspicion of the theft, when he acknowledged his guilt, and was committed by the magistrate for trial in default of bail.

REWARD OF CARELESSNESS.

MARTIN TRACEY alleges that he went into PAOR'S Hotel yesterday morning, for the purpose of collecting a bill due him, and taking out his pocket-book, containing $14, laid it on the counter. After receiving the money from the clerk he turned about to look for his pocket-book, when, lo! it was gone. He immediately caused the arrest of one PETER HURLEY, who was standing near by at the time, on suspicion of the theft. The accused was committed for examination in default of the required bail.

CARELESS BLASTING.

CHARLES MCMANUS was arrested yesterday morning, charged with blasting rocks in Twenty-second-street, between the First and Second avenues, without covering the blasts properly. The result was that several panes of glass were broken in the windows of adjoining houses, and the lives of citizens endangered thereby. The prisoner was committed, without bail, for trial at Special Sessions.

breach of marriage promise and seduction; it was settled by defendant paying $800; $600 of which were paid over to her in full satisfaction; she gave a receipt; (receipt produced and read). The counsel for defendant in that suit was Mr. Richard Busteed, now a Judge in the State of Alabama.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the Court suspended further proceedings until 10 o'clock this forenoon.

Responsibility of a Husband for the Acts of His Wife.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—KINGS COUNTY—NOV. 26.

Before Hon. J. W. Gilbert.

Francis P. Kowing vs. *Washington Manley and Others.*—This was an action tried before Judge GILBERT at the last circuit. It was an action of *trover* to recover nine Seven-thirty bonds. The defendants are brokers and purchased these bonds for the account of the plaintiff, and had them in their possession several weeks after the purchase, when the plaintiff was threatened with sickness, and then wrote a letter to them, instructing them not to deliver the bonds except upon his written order. Immediately after giving this written notice the plaintiff was prostrated by sickness, and one of the witnesses testified that he lay for several weeks in a condition almost that of death, and where he was expected to die momentarily. Plaintiff was in that condition, as testified by the physician attending him, on the 6th of January, and on that day his wife presented to these defendants a written order purporting to be signed by him, dated that day, directing the delivery of the bonds to her, naming her as his wife. On the trial plaintiff alleged that the order was a forgery, and the case went to the Jury solely on that question, who found a verdict for plaintiff, on which he entered judgment for the value of the bonds, amounting to $10.000. A motion was made for a new trial, on the ground, first, of newly-discovered evidence, the same being the testimony of another attending physician, who makes affidavit that plaintiff was not in such a prostrate condition at the time this order was signed; and secondly, on the ground (not taken on the trial) that the husband being liable for the *tort* of his wife, he could not maintain an action the basis of which is a fraud on the part of the wife. On this subject Judge GILBERT held:

The error, if any error was committed on the trial, consists in allowing a recovery against the defendants for the value of the bonds which they delivered to the plaintiff's wife, in contravention of his written order to them not to deliver the bonds without his written order. That order, purporting to have been signed by the plaintiff, was presented to the defendants by his wife on the occasion when the bonds were delivered, and they delivered the bonds to her on the faith of her tacit representation that the order was genuine. The only question put to the Jury or litigated upon the trial related to the genuineness of the signature to this order. The Jury found for the plaintiff, and on this he has entered judgment against the defendants for about $10,000. A motion is now made for a new trial, on this ground, among others, viz., that in contemplation of law a delivery of the bonds to the wife was a delivery of them to her husband. This point was not taken on the trial. But I think that fact does not create an insuperable objection to the granting of a new trial. If the point is good in law the plaintiff could not have obviated the objection by any other proof. In such cases it is proper to grant a new trial to prevent injustice. The defence is within the scope of the pleading, and the evidence proves the truth of it. The question, then, is: Is it a good defence? There can be no doubt that if the defendant had delivered the bonds to the plaintiff himself, such delivery would have barred the action, notwithstanding the plaintiff's written instructions. Was a delivery to the wife equivalent in law to a delivery to the plaintiff personally? I am inclined to think it was. The husband is liable for the torts of his wife. Why? Because a tort committed by her is regarded as the joint act of both. His liability springs solely from the unity of the marital relation. A fraud like that alleged against the wife is the fraud of both. (Reeve's Dom. Rel. ——, 3d ed., 72; 2 Kent Com., 149; 2 E. D. Smith, 80.) I have looked into the record of Harriet vs. Atkins, decided in this district in 1858, but find in it nothing contrary to this. It follows, therefore, that, if this view is correct, the defendants, upon the evidence, were entitled to the verdict. They did not get it because neither the attention of the Jury nor that of the Court was drawn to this point. It is said that the only mode of enforcing the liability of the husband for the torts of the wife is by action against both jointly, or by a counter claim. I cannot assent to this. The husband cannot maintain an action the essential basis of which is the fraud of his wife, for which he as well as she is liable. Upon the whole, I think the defendants ought to be afforded an opportunity to have this defence passed upon. The power to grant new trials ought to be liberally exercised for the advancement of justice when no rule of law or of public policy is infringed. The motion for a new trial, therefore, is granted on payment, within five days, of the cost of the action as heretofore taxed, and $10 costs of this motion. The plaintiff may also suggest other terms, and the order will be settled by me.

The Stewart Divorce Case—Continuation and Conclusion of the Testimony.

Hunting M. Stewart vs. *Deborah Stewart.*—The trial of this cause was resumed this morning. The attendance of spectators was considerably larger than it was yesterday. The testimony was concluded, and a little after 3 o'clock, counsel commenced to sum up.

Dr. Louis Resbrgh was called out of order by defence, and testified that he was the family physician of the parties in 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, and that on the 24th June, 1861, he was called to attend on Mrs. Stewart for injuries which to him seemed to be the result of having been choked and bruised.

Dr. Alvah Rowe testified: That the illness which was shown as having attacked Mrs. Stewart, and which it was intimated was attendant with circumstances indicative of abortion or miscarriage, was the result of a specified disease and not of either of the causes intimated.

Wm. C. Kneeland testified that he never had any criminal or improper intercourse with the defendant; that he had always treated her with the most profound respect, and that he had never staid a night in her house except on the express invitation of her husband but on one occasion, and that was in the house in Hickory-street, Brooklyn, where, upon the urgent request of Mrs. Stewart and her children, he staid one night to protect her from robbers who a night or two previous had been committing depredations in the neighborhood; also that he was on terms of intimacy with plaintiff up to the time of the commencement of this suit, as he had been and was now with most of the relatives of Mrs. Stewart. He was subjected to a long and searching cross-examination, which exhibited the fact that he was a great deal in company with Mrs. Stewart, riding out with her, &c., but, as he stated, always on business of some kind or other, and never on pleasure.

The Court here took a recess for half an hour, after which *Josephine Jones* testified that she had been acquainted with the parties for fourteen years, and that on one night, while at his house in Thirty-sixth-street, when she and some other girls were getting ready to go to bed, plaintiff came up to the bedroom, and poked his head into the door, causing her to halloo, when Ann McNamara came and swore at him, and sent him down-stairs again; she did not think he was intoxicated, although he had been drinking.

Mary H. Lawrence was the sister-in-law of defendant, and testified that Mr. Kneeland was an intimate friend of the family; that he had visited for days at her house, at times when Mrs. Stewart was there, and that never on any occasion had she observed the slightest impropriety in their intercourse. The cross-examination exhibited unmistakably that the witness was a strong partisan of the defendant.

Phebe Stewart, the daughter of the parties, some 13 years old, testified to having seen her father on one occasion choke and kick her mother, the times being just previous to when the physician treated her medically for bruises received. She also testified to her father having come into Ann McNamara's (the servant girl) room, with nothing on but his shirt, and told her to go to bed, and she left the room, leaving her father behind. She further testified that on the occasion of the final parting of the husband and wife, her father offered to share his money with her if she only would remain with him, but her mother refused unless he discharged Ann McNamara, which he reclined to do.

Simon Van Winkle, the husband of Mrs. Stewart's mother, testified that he had never seen anything improper in the intercourse between Mr. Kneeland and Mrs. Stewart; also, that he had spoken to Mrs. Stewart about her staying out so late of nights at Mr. Stewart's request, but for no other reason.

The case for defendant was here rested.

Mary Sturdevant was called as rebutting evidence on the part of defendant; she denied that she ever had criminal intercourse with Mr. Stewart as testified by the witness Lawrence yesterday, or that she ever kept an assignation house.

Eliza Bushnell, the sister of Mrs. Stewart, testified to Mrs. Stewart being absent from the house for two or three days when she was visiting here, and also that Stewart treated his wife and children kindly.

Wm. D. McGregor, (the partner of Mr. Stewart,) *James Ladd, Frederick Dohn, George P. Dodd, Henrietta Bushnell, Patrick Brennan*, testified to the general kindness with which Mr. Stewart treated his children and also that he was a man of general sobriety.

Ann McNamara recalled, testified that she had never had criminal intercourse on any occasion with the plaintiff, as intimated by witness Laurence.

George Laurence, recalled for defence, testified that he had never told Mrs. Stewart of her husband's criminal conduct with Mrs. Sturdevant and Ann McNamara until just previous to this suit.

The testimony here closed, when the Court took a recess for twenty minutes, upon the expiration of which time counsel began to sum up, an hour and a half being allotted to each side.

For plaintiff, J. Pinney; *for defendant*, G. T. Jenks.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 27.

By Justice Sutherland.

Mary P. Hope *vs.* Thomas Hope; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Eli M. Wood *vs.* Adela J. Wood; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Frederick Evers *vs.* Adolph Adams; motion granted without costs to either party. B. Leffingwell, &c., *vs.* Adolph E. Goddefrey; motion denied with $10 costs. In the matter of the application of Wm. S. Rose for a writ of *mandamus vs.* The Comptroller of the City of New-York; motion denied with $10 costs. In the matter of the application of the President, &c., of the New World Fire Insurance Company; report confirmed and order granted. In the matter of the petition of Daniel McLeod et al.; motion granted. The Mendelsohn Benevolent Society of New-York City *vs.* Rachel Halbrum et al.; motion for reference granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 27.

By Judge Barbour.

Henry G. Morton *vs.* Augustus G. Sargent; injunction continued and cause sent to a Referee, to report a proper person to act as receiver.

By Judge Monell.

Sophy McCall *vs.* S. M. Andrews; motion granted without costs.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

A BOGUS SHIP-OWNER.

Manuel Cortez, indicted for obtaining goods by false pretences, was put on trial. On the 12th of October the prisoner went to Marx Cohen, of No. 115 Chatham-street, and represented that he was a ship-owner, having $1,750 in gold on deposit with George Bell & Co., No. 22 Broad-street. On the strength of this story he ordered a large quantity of clothing, and put on a suit himself, of the value of $16. He also received $8 in cash, with which he proceeded to refresh his inner man by way of celebrating the event of his having a new suit of clothes. The paper which he gave Mr. Cohen proved to be useless, as no gold was on deposit to the account of Cortez at the place named. The prisoner had previously been engaged in the same kind of business, and the Jury convicted him. The Judge said it was time to put an end to that sort of business with Mr. Cortez, and sentenced him to State Prison for three years.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Charles Marshall pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 27th of September, during the afternoon, he entered the house of Peter McNamee, No. 152 East Eleventh-street, by a window, and helped himself to a pistol, some articles of clothing and a pair of spectacles, all of the value of $77. Officer Cook, of the Seventeenth Precinct, who was on the lookout near the spot at the time, found the prisoner in the house and arrested him. Mr. McNamee subsequently identified the pistol and the spectacles. The prisoner was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

A BUREAU CASE.

Wm. Behrens, indicted for grand larceny of money, was put on trial. His accuser was Martin Shehuke, of No. 157 Chatham-street, and he charged that the prisoner, being a lodger in his house on the 10th of July last, took the liberty of opening a bureau-drawer in the house and abstracting therefrom money to the amount of $61. The case appeared to be very clear, and the Jury convicted the prisoner. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

A SUDDENLY DEPARTING DOMESTIC.

Christiana Schuster pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. Christiana was a servant girl in the family of Clara Weil, No. 113 Seventh-street, and on the 22d of October last very suddenly and inexplicably disappeared. It was discovered that about the same time a number of articles of wearing apparel of the value of $31 had also disappeared. She was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

BROKE FAITH WITH HIS EMPLOYER.

Henry Miller pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. Henry was in the employ of Raphael D. Davis, No. 191 Eighth-avenue, and on the 16th of July last was sent to the New-York County National Bank with a check for $50 to have cashed. He went and got the check cashed, but never returned to his employer, who lost sight of him altogether, and would have forgotten him but for his hearing that he had been arrested, tried, convicted, and sent to the Penitentiary for committing a larceny. As soon as the prisoner's time was expired, the 31st of October, he was again arrested to answer for stealing the check. He was sent back to the place from whence he came, there to remain one year.

FLOURISHING WEAPONS.

Charles Munday pleaded guilty of felony. Charles is one of that dangerous school of gentlemen who carry dirk-knives and stand at street corners or frequent low groggeries, and when partially intoxicated flourish dirk-knives to the great terror of bystanders or passers by. One night when he was threatening loudly as to his intention of reducing the population of the Metropolis by the massacre of several persons with his dirk-knife, in a liquor-store in Nineteenth-street, near Seventh-avenue. Officer Wells, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, overheard him, and stepping into the establishment, arrested him. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

CONVICTION OF A BURGLAR.

Michael Dorsey, indicted for burglary in the third degree, was brought up for trial. It appeared from the testimony that the prisoner, on the morning of the 10th of September, broke into the store of Ferdinand Celarius, No. 96 Hester-street, and stole therefrom cigars and pennies of the value of $39. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

A BLACK BURGLAR CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Samuel K. Hoggett, indicted for burglary in the third degree, was tried and convicted. Previous to the 10th of September last the prisoner and another man called at the Franklin Savings Bank, No. 594 Eighth-avenue, and one of them engaged one of the officers of the institution in conversation while the other took an impression of the key to the front door. A short time thereafter they approached the bank in the silent hours of the night. Then Officer Irving, of the Twentieth Precinct, was on the look out, and as Hoggett stepped up to the bank door to try his newly-made key, that officer took hold of him. The other thief, who was in a cart, ran away at full gallop. It was ascertained that the key found in the possession of the prisoner had been made from the impression received on the former visit to the bank, and that it could open the door as easily as the original. The Jury, seeing nothing on which to hang a doubt, rendered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

IN THE CUTLERY TRADE.

Andrew Williams and Frances Jerrold pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree. On the night of the 26th of October they forced the panel of the basement door in the dwelling of Peter A. H. Jackson, No. 93 East Twenty-seventh-street, and carried away therefrom articles of household cutlery, &c., of the value of $374 50. They were remanded for sentence.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

Paul Christianson, indicted for assault and battery, was tried and acquitted.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for The People.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY:

The People *vs.* Michael Makin, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* H. Jones, E. Pelham and B. Tine, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Foster, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John H. Dix, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Eliza Deyo, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Terence Kevun, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Mary Jane Howard, petty larceny.
The People *vs.* George Hyer, forgery in the second degree.
The People *vs.* John Toner, robbery in the first degree.
The People *vs.* Caspar R. Barton, burglary in the third degree.
The People *vs.* Wm. H. Turnbull, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* George Klenme, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Wilson, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Joachim Hermer, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* George B. Curry, petty larceny.

Regular Attendants at Court—Juvenile Thieves—Unfortunate Women and Pugnacious Men.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

An unusually large number of cases were set for trial in the Special Sessions yesterday, and, as a consequence, there was a much larger attendance of spectators than usual. The petty criminal trials which are disposed of in this Court appear to possess peculiar interest for a certain class of people, and there are many who make it a business to attend the Sessions every trial day. Early in the morning, as soon as the officers open the doors, these curious people rush in and secure seats as near the bench as possible in order that no word of the proceedings may be lost to them. There are women among these *habitués* of the Court, and for their accommodation and that of others, drawn thither by business, there is a special space set apart. These regular attendants are always orderly and well behaved, and often manifest their indignation at any levity in the audience which may be calculated to disturb the proceedings. Throughout each day's business they sit with their ears open and their necks stretched forward, the better to hear the words of the witnesses, and thoroughly enjoy any racy flashes of wit that may be elicited by the proceedings. Their sympathies are always with the magistrate, and great is their satisfaction when "His Honor," as is frequently the case, snubs some pretentious and impertinent counsel, whose officious interference almost always militates against his client. The sympathies of these "regulars" are also almost always with the prisoner—always, if the culprit be a child or a woman. It is only the coarse, brutal ruffian whom they wish to see punished, and when such a one appears at the bar they desire to see him get the full benefit of the law. The "regulars" are chivalrous, withal, and the prisoner who has raised his hand against a woman would fare badly if turned over to their tender mercies. The unfortunates are objects of the "regulars'" special sympathy, and it not unfrequently happens that the poor, fallen, friendless girl, or the homeless, starving orphan finds a good situation and words of kindness through the interest awakened in the breast of the "regular" attendant at the Sessions. It is hardly a matter of wonder that the Sessions' trials should prove of so much interest to them, for frequently persons of culture and refinement spend a profitable half-day in studying the varied phases of low and criminal life here presented. Indeed, it would be a hard heart that would fail to soften toward some of the poor unfortunates whose adverse fate has placed them in the criminal dock. Even the reporters, callous and unsympathetic as their profession is calculated to make them, are often aroused from their torpid condition and manifest their humanity when some more than ordinarily pathetic tale is told. The ludicrous and the pathetic, the brutal and the disgusting are so blended in the proceedings at the Special Sessions that the curious in such matters, and those who desire to learn something regarding the lower classes of society are amply repaid for spending a few hours with Judge DOWLING.

There were fifty cases for trial yesterday, as follows: Petty larceny, 27; assault and battery, 19; disorderly house, 2; cruelty to animals, 2.

WANTED TO WORK FOR HIS MOTHER.

William McKenney and Robert Abbott were charged with stealing pipe from Niel Marvin. The evidence showed that Abbot, who is about ten years of age, stole the lead pipe, and that McKenney, who is twelve years old, assisted in selling it. The magistrate was about to let McKenney go when the complainant remarked to the Judge that the boy was naturally very smart, and with proper care would make an industrious, good citizen, but that his father was a drunkard, and it seemed a pity to send the boy into the street again. The magistrate thereupon called the boy back, and said he thought best to send him to the Juvenile Asylum. The boy began to cry, and through his tears to plead his own case. He said he was the only support of his mother and three little sisters; that he always worked for them, and would again if the Judge would let him go. "Try me this time, Judge," he said. "and if you ever catch me here again you can do what you please with me—but I must go home to my mother; I want to work for her, and I always have worked for her; I know I've done wrong, but I won't again; what will my mother do if you send me to the Asylum? it's as much as both of us can do to support the three little children and ourselves, and if I can't help her what's to become of her? Just try me this once, and see if you ever catch me again."

Justice Dowling—You talk like a man, my boy, and if you will only do what you promise, you will be a great comfort to your mother. I like to hear you talk so, and I'll trust you. You may go home this time, and I advise you to keep steady at work and keep out of bad company. I shall be very sorry to see you here again.

The boy wiped his eyes, thanked the Judge, renewed his promises to work, and departed with a light heart. The complainant interceded for the other lad, promised to find him work to do, and was allowed to take him home.

THE WAR OF RACES.

The Celtic race has entertained an antipathy toward the African race ever since their little national difficulty relative to the Tower of Babel. A negro is an object which every good loyal Irishman desires to kick, and not unfrequently they enjoy that little treat. Sometimes they wake up the wrong passenger, and find that the negro in the fence was not quite so sleepy as he looked. James Miller was convinced that Charles Wilson was one of those sleepy looking darkies, whose appearance deceives the unwary. Mr. Miller appeared in court with both his eyes in black, his nose slightly askew, and his head in a sling, complaining that he had been assaulted by Wilson. He testified: Me and two friends was walking down the street and met this nigger and two or three more; I run against this nigger and told him he ought to make room for folks; he looked as if he was going to strike me, so I knocked him down; next I knew I was knocked down and was rolling in the mud; when I got up I found I had been badly whipped.

Justice Dowling—Served you right. Prisoner, you're acquitted; go home.

POOR TOM'S A' COLD.

Mary Williams having been charged with stealing a blanket worth $3, from Joseph Finley, said: "I had been at work in his store, and this morning it was very cold and I didn't have much of any clothes to keep me warm, so I put the blanket on my shoulders while I was working, to keep the cold away, and he saw me and accused me of stealing it. I didn't mean to steal it; I was going to take it back when I got warm." The Court thought Mary would be warmer and better cared for on the Island during the Winter than in the streets of the City, so sentenced her to the Penitentiary for four months.

A POTATO MASHER.

Mary Marony has the true Hibernian love for potatos, but unlike most Emerald Islanders, who like their potatos with their jackets on, she prefers hers peeled and mashed. Unfortunately Mary mistook her friend and neighbor, Mrs. Malloy, for a potato a few mornings since, and vigorously commenced preparing her for the table. She first peeled her (nose), then dug out her eyes, then slashed her open, then stuck her fork into her and held her down while she endeavored to reduce her to jelly through the instrumentality of her potatoe masher. This was too much for Mrs. Malloy. She consented to be peeled and sliced, but she objected to being regarded in the light of mashed potatoes, and protested so vehemently against the application of the masher that policeman 19,000 came to the scene and rescued her from the clutches of the masher. Mary was fined $10, and advised to be more careful in her selection of vegetables in the future.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY, MALICIOUS MISCHIEF, ROBBERY, BURGLARY, CONSPIRACY, ARSON, MURDER, &C., &C., &C.

Abraham Briggs, a mild-looking individual, was arraigned to answer the complaint of Mrs. Catharine Lilly, whose fluent tongue, in giving testimony, accused him of all the above-mentioned crimes, besides several others not provided for by the statutes. She said: "That man kim to my saloon on Sunday week and axed for a glass of ale, and I tould him I didn't kape ale to sell on Sunday, by reason of the License Law, which won't let a poor woman earn an honest penny by selling a drop of drink on Sunday; wid that he struck my little brother, a small gassoon he is, and knocked him down, and I cried murther and watch, but the policemen didn't come, so I started for my own room, whin he hit me a chug in the jaw, and another in the eye, and one on the head, and I was knocked down and kicked in the side wid his big boots—cowhide boots they are, yer Honor—and my arm's all black and blue, which I'll show you, and so's my back, which you can't see, and tore my dress and jumped on me, and knocked over the lamp, and I cried murther and watch, and set the house afire, yer Honor, and smashed up everything; then the policeman came, and himself saw me lying on the floor and heard me cry out murther, and the lamp spilt and the house afire and the man a running away, which he took after and caught just as he was turning the corner round; and Judge he bate me and kicked me and hurted me bad, and spilt the lamp and set the house afire, and just because I wouldn't give him a glass of ale when the license won't let me keep it on Sunday, nor by the same token let me have a drop for myself." The prisoner plead guilty to an assault, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

RULED OUT OF COURT.

James Wallace was charged with having assaulted John Riley. The case was a trivial one, growing out of a row between women and children in a tenement house, and would doubtless have been amicably arranged without coming to Court but for the interference of counsel. When the case was called a man named Harrington, conspicuous principally for his shortness of stature and length of whiskers, announced that he appeared as counsel for the prosecution. Judge DOWLING informed him that he would not be permitted to conduct the prosecution unless he showed a written document from the District-Attorney requesting him to do so. The magistrate said that in absence of the District-Attorney the Court would look after the interests of the people, and counsel hereafter would not be allowed to appear.

Harrington—Am I to understand, then, that counsel will not be allowed to practice for the prosecution in this Court?

Justice Dowling—You are to understand that counsel will not be allowed to appear in behalf of the people unless delegated so to do by the District-Attorney. This is in accordance with his request and with my own conviction. Prosecuting witnesses come here in the interest of the people, and are made to believe that they must have counsel, and are made to pay away their money foolishly. There is no necessity for this, and I shall endeavor to prevent it in future. The counsel then retired, and the case proceeded. The assault having been proven without difficulty, the prisoner was fined $25 and sentenced to the City Prison for ten days.

THE BLACK CROOK.

John Schneider was charged with keeping a disorderly house in Prince-street. Mr. Thomas Maguire, who occupied a portion of the same premises, testified that Schneider kept a lager beer saloon, and that thieves and prostitutes resorted there at night, and created a great disturbance. He said a lot of fellows, who called themselves the "Black Crook Association," were in the habit of assembling there, and drinking and carousing all night. This was particularly the case on Saturday nights, when dancing, singing, strumming of banjos, thumping of tamborines and rattling of bones could be heard until Sunday morning. The members of this Association are "supers" at Niblo's Garden, and are allowed to come on the stage once or twice during each performance. When the performance is over they adjourn to Schneider's, where they drink and carouse till daylight. The prisoner was found guilty of keeping a disorderly house, and remanded for sentence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

John W. Rickaby, assault and battery, $25; Ellen Horrigan, petty larceny, Penitentiary two months; Ann Raymond, petty larceny, Penitentiary three months; Alexander Scott, petty larceny, Penitentiary four months; Edward Evans, petty larceny, remanded; Edward Kellly, petty larceny, Penitentiary two months; Nicola Monachisi, assault and battery, $10; Joseph Cody, John Haley, petty larceny, Penitentiary six months; Lorenzo Diaz, carrying deadly weapon, Penitentiary one month; Maria Jenkins, petty larceny, Penitentiary two months; Henry Meltzer, petty larceny, $50.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 27, 1866.

10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	109	40 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	180
1,000 do.	109¼	40 do.	179
1,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	106⅞	50 do.	178
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'64	107	100 N. Y. Central	112⅛
180,000 US.6s,5-20s.C.'65 New Issue	108⅛	100 do.	112¾
		200 do. s30	112
6,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	107	550 do.	113
2,000 U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	100	800 do.	112⅞
550 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser. Small	105⅜	100 do.	112⅝
		200 do. s60	111⅞
10,000 do. 2d Ser.	105¼	400 do. s30	111⅝
1,000 do. 3d Ser	105⅛	800 Erie Railroad	73⅞
10,000 Tenn. 6s. x-c	69¼	500 do.	73⅛
10,000 do.	69⅜	500 do.	73⅛
5,000 do.	69⅜	100 Hudson R. R	122
100,000 Tenn. St. 6s. N..	69	100 do.	122⅛
20,000 N. Y. St. 5s. '74..	93	200 Reading R.	114⅛
4,000 N. Car. 6s	73	500 do. b10	114
10,000 N.Car.St.6s. x-c	57	400 Mich. Cen.	112⅛
3,000 Missouri 6s	88	300 do.	112½
7,000 do.	88¼	200 M. S. & N. I.	83⅜
10,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	88⅜	3000 do.	83⅛
		1000 do.	83⅜
60,000 O. & M. C.	31⅛	1000 do. b30	83⅜
150,000 do.	31⅛	400 Ill. Central R.	119⅛
100,000 do.	31	200 do. b3	119⅛
90,000 do.	30⅞	100 do. s30	119
7,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	95	200 Cleve. & Pitts	86⅛
3,000 Chic. & M. 1st M.	88½	300 Chi. & N. W.	44⅛
9,000 do.	89	100 do.	44⅛
2,000 Alt. & T.H.2d P..	84	1400 do.	44⅛
2,000 C., Bur. & Q. 8s.	113	100 do.	44⅛
5,000 Mil.&St.P.1stM..	92⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. P.	74
5 Nassau Bank	106	2000 do.	73¾
65 Fourth N. Bk.	109	300 Cleve. & Tol.	114
200 Canton Co.	47⅛	500 do.	114⅛
100 do. b30	47⅝	500 Chic. & R. Is.	105⅛
10 Del. & Hud. Canal	157	1500 do.	105⅜
200 Cum. Coal P.	71⅛	300 do. s15	105¼
400 West. U. Tel.	47⅛	300 Tol., W. & W.	44
50 do.	47⅛	100 do. b30	44⅛
400 do.	47⅜	1800 P., Ft. W. & C.	106⅛
100 South Am. Nav. & Marine R.	110⅛	100 Alt. & T. H. Pr.	69
200 Quick. Min.	47⅛	300 Mil. & St. P.	56
200 Mar. Pref.	26⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	71
200 Boston W. P.	30	200 do.	71⅛

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	109⅛	500 Reading R.	113⅞
20,000 do.	109	100 Mich. Cen. R.	112⅛
10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65 New Issue	108⅛	100 do.	112⅛
		20 do.	112½
9,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser.	105⅛	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	83⅜
		500 Chic. & N. W.	44⅛
5,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	107⅛	500 do.	44⅛
		200 Ill. Cen. R.	119⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	69¼	200 do.	119⅛
200 At. Mail S. Co.	107	300 do. b10	119⅛
25 So. Amer. Nav. & Marine R.	110⅛	60 do.	120
		400 Cleve. & Pitts	86⅛
50 Pac. M. St. Co.	179	100 Chi. & N. W. P.	73⅞
100 do.	175⅛	500 do.	73⅛
200 N. Y. Cen.	113	100 Cleve. & Tol.	114⅛
200 do.	113⅛	200 Chic. & R. I.	105⅛
400 Erie Railroad	73	400 P., F. W. & C.	106⅜
100 Erie R. Pr.	84	200 Alt. & T. H.	41
100 Hud. Riv. R.	122		

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

14,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	107	500 N. Y. Cen.	114
32,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65 New Issue	108⅛	300 do.	114⅛
		500 do.	114⅜
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'65		500 do.	114⅜

6,000 T. Notes, 7 3-10s, New Third Ser.	105¾	200 Erie R.	72⅞
18,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N..	69	200 do.	72⅞
2,000 Tenn. 6s. x-c	69¼	500 do. s60	72⅝
10,000 Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	88¼	100 Hud. R. R.	122½
20,000 O. & M. Cer.	30¾	100 Reading R.	113⅝
70,000 do.	30¾	100 do. s30	113
50,000 do.	30¾	1000 do.	113
100 Canton Co.	47⅝	300 Mich. Cen.	112¾
100 do.	47	100 Ill. Cen.	119
100 Cumb. Coal P.	70	300 do.	119⅛
23 West. U. Tel.	47	50 do.	119⅝
100 do.	47⅛	700 Clev. & P. R.	86⅜
200 do.	47¼	500 Chic. & N. W.	44
200 Mich. S. & N. I.	83	100 Chic. & N. W. P.	73
200 do.	82¾	1000 do.	72⅞
100 Quicksilver	47	100 Cleve. & Tol	114½
200 Mar. Min. Co.	13	2100 do.	114¾
100 Mar. Min. Pr.	27½	200 do.	114½
200 At. Mail St. C.	107	200 Chic. & R. I.	104¾
40 Pac. Mail S. Co.	177	100 do.	104½
100 do.	176	200 P. F. W. & C.	106⅛
200 do.	175	500 do.	106⅛
100 Alt. & T. H.	40½	500 Mil. & St. P.	56⅞
300 H. & St. J.	60	400 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	71½
		100 Chicago & Alt.	110

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 Mariposa Pref.	27⅜	600 Clev. & Pitts.	86⅜
1200 do.	27½	1000 do.	85⅞
200 do. b3	27½	200 do. b10	86
100 N. Y. Cen.	112¾	800 do. s3	86⅜
300 do. b8	112	600 Chi. R. I. & P.	105
200 do. c	112	600 do.	105¼
200 Erie R.	73¼	200 do. b10	105⅛
1800 do.	73¼	300 do.	105
400 do. c	73¼	500 do. b5	105⅛
800 do. s3	73⅜	100 Chi. & N. W.	43⅞
600 do. b3	73⅜	100 do. c	43⅝
400 do.	73⅛	200 do. s3	43¾
800 Reading R.	114⅜	300 do.	43⅞
200 do. s3	114⅜	300 do. b3	44
200 do. b10	114⅜	800 do.	44
400 do. b3	114½	300 do.	44⅛
200 Tol., W. & W.	44	200 Chi. & N. W. P.	73⅛
900 M. So. & N. I.	83¼	800 do.	73
1000 do. s3	83⅛	200 do. b10	73⅜
400 do. b3	83⅜	100 do.	73⅛
1600 do.	83⅛	400 P., F. W. & C. x-d	106⅛
400 do. c	83⅜	200 do.	106⅛
600 do.	83	100 do.	106¼
400 Clev. & Tol. R.	113⅛	200 do. b3	106⅛
400 do.	113¼	100 do. b3	106⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Canton Co.	47⅜	300 New-York Cen.	113⅜
100 Mariposa Pr.	27	400 Clev. & Pitts R.	86¼
200 do.	27¼	400 Cleve. & Tol. R.	114¼
100 do. b5	27⅝	500 do.	114⅛
400 West. U. Tel.	47⅜	400 P., F. W. & C. x-d	106⅜
300 Erie R.	72⅞	200 Chi. R. I. & P.	105
800 do.	73	200 do. s3	105⅛
200 do. b10	73⅛	100 do. b15	105
400 do. s3	73	100 do. s15	104⅞
100 Hudson R. x-d	121¾	100 do. b3	105
100 do.	122¼	500 Chi. & N. W.	44⅛
500 Reading R.	113⅝	400 do.	44⅛
600 do.	113⅝	100 do. b10	44⅝
300 do. s3	113⅝	300 do.	44⅛
200 do.	113⅝	100 do. s5	44⅛
200 do. c	113⅝	200 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	73
400 do. b3	113⅝	300 do.	73⅛
400 M. S. & N. I.	83¼	200 do. b3	73⅛
300 do. b3	83¼	300 do. s3	73⅜
300 do. s3	82½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	71⅞
200 do. b10	83⅛	100 do.	72

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

30,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	30½	500 Clev. & Pitts.	85⅞
10,000 do. b3	30¼	700 do.	85⅝
100 Quick. Min. Co.	46½	400 do. b5	85⅞
100 Mar. Min. Pref.	26¾	200 do. b3	85⅜
100 West. U. Tel.	47¼	200 do. s5	85⅝
200 do. b3	47¼	600 Clev. & Tol.	114¼
500 N. Y. Cen.	114	200 Chi. & R. I. R. s3	104⅞
100 do. b3	114	100 do.	104⅞
400 Erie Railroad	72¾	200 do.	104¾
300 do. b3	72⅞	300 do.	104¾
300 do. s4	72¾	400 do.	104⅞
1800 do.	72⅞	800 Chic. & N. W.	43
200 do. b10	72¾	200 do. s3	43⅞
800 Reading R.	112⅞	300 do. b3	43
500 do. s3	112⅞	200 Chic. & N. W. P.	72¾
300 Mich. S. & N. I.	82¾	300 do.	72¾
400 do. s3	82¾	100 do. s15	72¼
800 do. s3	82¾	100 do. b3	72⅝
300 do. b3	82¾	200 P., Ft. W. & C. x-d	106
200 do.	82½	200 do. b3	106
500 Ill. Cen. R.	119	100 do. s3	105⅞
100 Mil. & St. P.	56⅛	200 do.	105⅞
100 do. b3	56⅛		

TUESDAY, Nov. 27—P. M.

There was a further advance of three ₧ cent. in the Gold Room to-day, making the extreme difference in the sales since yesterday morning five ₧ cent., to-wit, from 138¾ to 143¾ ₧ cent. This sudden and somewhat unexpected reaction from the low sales of last week brought several dealers in the Room into trouble, and also caused other and perhaps more important parties to cover their *short* contracts at a pretty serious loss. The fluctuations, however, are moderate as compared with the sudden ups and downs in May and June last. The story of political complications on the Mexican question is revived from yesterday as accounting in good part for the rise, and it has probably made more impression than on Monday, because of a report that a recent diplomatic dispatch from Washington for one of our Ministers in Europe was deemed so important as to be sent by cipher through the Atlantic Cable, at a cost of $15,000 or $20,000 for telegraphing. The fact (even if correctly reported) that the dispatch was deemed of immediate importance and required to be answered on the eve of the reassembling of Congress, does not argue that it is necessarily belligerent, nor does it follow that, even if firm in temper and pressing or peremptory in its tenor, the dispatch is to be answered by a defiance. The sales of Gold were at 141½@142½@143½@143¾ ₧ cent. The Exchanges on London for the *Persia's* mail (to close in the morning) were moderately firm at 109½ ₧ cent. for sixty days, and 110⅜ for short sight.

After the regular 'Change hours, and the settlement of the day's contracts, the advance in Gold gave way, and sales were downward from 143¾ to 142 ₧ cent. The rise of the day appears to have been mainly supported by the fright of the *short* sellers of last week, who were at fault as to the cause of the movement, and seriously apprehensive as to how far it might be carried. On the other hand it was rumored on the Street at a late hour that the Government had availed of the market made by the *Bulls* of the Gold Room to sell $1,000,000 or $1,500,000 at the top rates of the day. If this be true, there would seem to be no great alarm at Washington in regard to pending difficulties abroad.

The Public Funds were steady in prices and in good demand through the day, but the 5-20s of 1862 failed to respond to the advance in Gold. The Border State Bonds were partially better than yesterday. The Railway speculation was firm through the forenoon, and quite animated, with a further considerable advance on New-York Central Shares, (up to 114½ ₧ cent.,) and strong figures on most other descriptions, until after the Second Boards, when the bidding was generally weaker, and at 5 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night. The market for Money worked easy to the Brokers at 6@7 ₧ cent.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	100	100	Northwest	43¾	44⅞
U. S. 5-20s	109	109⅛	N. West Pre.	73	72¼
U. S. 7.30s	106	105¾	Rock Island	104⅞	104⅞
N. Y. Central	112	113½	Fort Wayne	106⅛	105¾
Erie	73¼	71⅞	Cumb'land Coal	69¼	69½
Hudson	120½	122⅛	Quicksilver	46¼	46½
Reading	114⅛	112⅝	W. U. Telegraph	47¼	57⅝
Mich. Southern	82¾	82¼	Mariposa Pre.	27¼	26¾
Illinois Central	119¼	119	Ohio Certificates	30	30
Pittsburgh	85⅝	85½	American Gold	140¾	141¾
Tennessee 6s	68½	69	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅜

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics'	120	Irving	106½
Tradesmen's	142	Metropolitan	130¼
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	Nassau	105
Merchants' Exch'ge.	114	Shoe and Leather	113
American Exchange	114	Continental	103
Pacific	160	Impt'rs. & Traders	116
Chatham	140	Fourth National	108½
Bank of the Republic	115	Oriental	130
Hanover	109		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	94¾	Chi. & N. W. In't B.	86
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	95	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	105	Cons. 7 ₧ c. conv.	84
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76..	106	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	110⅛	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100½
Erie 1st mort.. 1876	100⅛	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	77½
Erie 7s. 2d mort.. 1879.	102⅛	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	75
Erie 7s .4th mort.. 1880.	92	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	98
Buff. N. Y & E. 1st M. '77.	96	Chi. & R. I., 1st mort.	102½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869.	102⅛	N. J. Central 2d M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M.. s. f. '85.	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Hud. R. 7s. conv.. 1867.	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M..	85
Harlem 3d mort., '68.	98	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	72½
Mich. Cn. 8 ₧ c., '69-'72.	106	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	101
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₧ ct. 1st M.	112	Chi. & Al. income	93
Mich. So. 7 ₧ c. 2d M.	90	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M..	77
N. Ind. Goshen L.. 1868.	95	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	82
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₧ c.	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92
Ill. Cen. 7 ₧. c. 1875	106	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	81
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	98⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pr.	84	Joliet & Chic. 1st m.	100
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	72
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund..	96	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	94

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $1,404,961 67, of which $263,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $262,000; Payments, $774,996 62; Balance, $103,912,034 62.

We understand that the New-York Stock Exchange Board to-day repealed, by a two-thirds vote, the arbitary rule of 1863 prescribing, under the penalty of suspension, one-eighth of 1 ₧ cent. as the minimum brokerage for doing business. The effect of the rule for a year or two past had been to drive business from the regular Board, and to increase the speculative transactions in Railways and Miscellaneous Shares at the Open Board of Brokers.

Comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the third week in November:

1866	$225,355
1865	205,394

From June 1 to Nov. 21:

1866	$5,456,398
1865	5,088,912

The following are the earnings of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company for the third week in November, 1866 and 1865:

1866	$87,281 46
1865	78,857 49

The December coupons on bonds of the Toledo, Warsaw and Peoria Railway Company will be paid by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The Union Navigation Company will pay, Dec. 5, a quarterly dividend of 5 ₧ cent.

The Merchants' National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Nov. 14 gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,254,748	Increase	£15,4*8
Public deposit	5,145,772	Increase	770,058
Other deposits	16,687,107	Decrease	763,064
Government securities	12,304,391	Increase	4,579
Other securities	19,061,233	Decrease	260,158
Notes unemployed	7,807,875	Increase	431,960

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,276,845, being a decrease of £284,485; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £17,144,607, showing an increase of £253,001 when compared with the preceding statement.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from this port have been to the currency value of $3,466,611. Included in the exports have been the unusually liberal amount of 8,104 bales of Cotton, valued at $1,456,623.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE BOARD OF BROKERS HAVING REMOVED all restrictions as to commissions, the undersigned are prepared to buy and sell stocks, bonds, &c., on the most reasonable terms.
LE ROY & EMMET, No. 54 William-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 17,517 bbls. Flour, 85 bbls. and 1,839 bags Corn Meal, 40,275 bushels Wheat, 40,030 bushels Corn, 20,252 bushels Barley, 9,462 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Malt, 1,500 bushels Rye, 221 bbls. Pork, 106 pkgs. Lard, 13 pkgs. Cut Meats, 70 pkgs. Beef and 520 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in moderate demand at $9 75@$10 for Pots, and $14 25@$14 50 for Pearls, ₧ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is dull and heavy at 40c.@42c. for Western Yellow, ₧ lb.

CANDLES—Have been inactive, including Adamantine at 21½c.@23c. ₧ lb.

COAL—At the regular monthly auction sale of Scranton Coal to-day, 40,000 tons were disposed of at average reduction of from 45c.@$1 40 per *long* ton, on the various qualities, since the sale in October. The lots sold to-day included 7,500 tons Steamer, $4 50@$5; 7,500 tons Lump, $3 65@$4; 6,000 tons Grate, $4 75@$5 20; 4,000 tons Egg, $4 90@$6; 8,000 tons Stove, $5@$5 85 and 7,000 tons Chestnut, $3 75@$3 85 ₧ ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered at Elizabeth, N. J., whence the freight charge to this City is about 70c. ₧ ton. The prices of to-day were the lowest realized at any sale for a long time past. They show a decline of $3 67½@$6 02½ ₧ ton from the rates of the November sale of last year. The impression was general that prices will be still lower at the next monthly sale, the dealers having already supplied themselves with stocks sufficient to last through the Winter.

COFFEE—Has been very dull to-day, including Java at 25¼c.@26c.; Singapore, 23c.@24c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 16½c.@19c., in gold, ₧ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 7,400 bags; sales of do., 1,027 bags. Stock of all kinds on hand to-day, 64,286 bags, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, of Rio Coffee, 34,297 bags; Java, 3,931 bags; Singapore, 2,580 bags; Ceylon, 1,204 bags; Maracaibo, 4,023 bags; Laguayra, 8,117 bags; St. Domingo, 767 bags, and of other descriptions, 9,907 bags.

Stock of Rio in the Country.

	Bags.
New-Orleans	4,100
Baltimore	6,000
New-York	34,297
Grand total	44,397

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand at about previous quotations. Middlings at 34c.@37c., chiefly within the range, ₧ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,000 bales, against receipts of 8,432 bales. The week's exports from this port have been 8,104 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	8,514
Receipts last week	25,556
Receipts preceding week	18,832
Receipts since Nov. 1, 1866	72,280
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	146,414
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	534,163
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	8,104
Exports since Nov. 1	24,162
Exports since Sept. 1	65,208
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	346,015
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	130,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,043
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	285,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	310,000

DRY GOODS—There is very little movement in this line. Domestic fabrics are quiet, being held above the views of buyers, though, in most instances, not much above the bare cost of production. Foreign goods are offered with more freedom at low and irregular prices, but the demand is unusually restricted.

FISH—All kinds have been quoted steady, on, however, a very light business.

FLAX—Is in rather better supply and limited request at drooping prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been some export inquiry for inferior grades of State and Western Flour to-day, and prices of this description closed in favor of sellers. There has been also a better home trade in the medium and finer qualities at uniform prices. Sales since our last 15,850 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 75@$10; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $9 95@$10 70; fair to choice do. do., at $10 75@$11 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 40@$11 50 ₧ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 75	@10 00
Extra State	9 95	@11 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 60	@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 40	@11 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 60	@13 50
Extra Genesee	11 60	@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 50	@17 50

Southern Flour continues in limited demand at former prices. Sales since our last 400 bbls., in lots, at $11 40@$13 50 for poor to good, and $13 55@$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₧ bbl. Canadian continues dull and nominal. Rye Flour is in better demand, including Superfine at $6@$7 75 ₧ bbl. Sales 700 bbls. Corn Meal continues inactive, at $5 50@$5 75 for Western, $5 50@$5 70 for Jersey, $5 90 for City, $6 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 95@$6 for Brandywine, ₧ bbl. Sales 300 bbls.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been inactive at former quotations.

FRUIT—All kinds have been quiet at about previous figures.

GRAIN—There has been an improved export demand for interior Spring Wheat, which has advanced 1c.@2c. ₧ bushel. The better qualities have been rather sparingly purchased at about former rates. Sales, since our last, 65,000 bushels, including rejected and No. 3 Chicago Spring, $1 85@$2 18; No. 2 do. at $2 25@2 35, the latter an extreme rate, and Amber State at $2 90@$2 92½ ₧ bushel. The purchases were mostly for shipment. Corn has been in moderate demand, opening at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₧ bushel, under favorable foreign advices, but closing tamely, with a downward tendency, influenced, in part, by the increased firmness in freights. Sales since our last, 97,000 bushels at $1 25@$1 26½ for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at $1 25 in store; $1 05@$1 10 for Jersey Yellow, and $1 05@$1 08 for Yellow Southern, and $1 25 for Yellow Western, in store, ₧ bushel. Rye has been in more request. Sales 16,700 bushels Western and State at $1 25@$1 30 ₧ bushel. Barley has been quiet but firm. Sales since our last 37,000 bushels, partly for export at $1@$1 02, chiefly at $1 for Canada West, in bond; $1 20 for do. free, $1 10 for two-rowed State, $1 20 for four-rowed do., ₧ bushel. Oats are in demand, opening a shade better, but closing in favor of buyers. We quote Chicago at 62c.@64c., Milwaukee at 62c.@65c., and State at 66½c.@67½c. ₧ bushel; sales 43,000 bushels. Barley Malt continues quiet at $1 30@$1 40 ₧ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight Mr. EDWARD BILL notices thus: "The market for Flour has been (throughout the fortnight) extremely irregular, and part of the time much depressed, under the influence of a sharp turn in the money market, lower rates for gold, and a decline in most articles of produce. The medium and better grades of family brands are in moderate stock, and although lower, are held with more steadiness than the common Spring Wheat qualities, which are in larger supply. The demand is chiefly confined to the immediate wants of the trade, prices being generally above the views of shippers. In Wheat the transactions have been moderate. Exporters occasionally take a load of No. 2 Spring, but there is no prospect of any large shipments. The downward turn of prices has enabled the millers to operate more freely, but the dullness of the trade generally makes them cautious, and the transactions are light. Rye is in fair demand. Two boat loads of Canadian in bond have been shipped to England at $1 15. Barley has continued to be a favorite shipment to the English markets—prices have declined considerably, but the shipments of the fortnight have been quite free. Since the 1st of September last the entire exports to England from this port have been 865,818 bushels. Oats are lower and in less demand. Indian Corn has fluctuated considerably of late, the decline in gold checking the export inquiry. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland, 1,645 bbls. Flour, 14,799 bushels Wheat, 107,232 bushels Corn, 195,609 bushels Barley, 20,260 bushels Oats. To Continental ports, 100 bbls. Flour. To South America, 4,373 bbls. Flour, 500 bbls. Peas. To all other ports, 20,514 bbls. Flour, 262 bbls. Rye Flour, 2,841 bbls. Corn Meal, 4,960 bushels Corn, 863 bushels Peas, making a total to all ports of 26,632 bbls. Flour, 262 bbls. Rye Flour, 2,841 bbls. Corn Meal, 14,799 bushels Wheat, 112,192 bushels Corn, 195,609 bushels Barley, 20,260 bushels Oats, and 1,363 bushels Peas."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1866.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, Nov. 28, 1866	29,219	102,463	2,312,016
New-Orleans, Nov. 16, 1866	—	—	—
Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1866	—	3,345	37,048
Baltimore, Nov. 20, 1866	—	—	—
Boston, Nov. 23, 1866	19	—	—
San Francisco, Nov. 1, 1866	255	593,567	—
Other Ports, Nov. 20, 1866	—	—	—
Total	29,493	699,375	2,349,064
To about same period, 1865	27,822	564,054	2,188,743
To about same period, 1864	33,816	1,200,342	7,259
To about same period, 1863	242,552	3,789,202	239,459

To the Continent.

From	Flour.	Rye.	Wheat.
New-York, to Nov. 23, 1866	900	5,300	—
Other Ports, to latest dates	—	—	25,442
Total	900	5,300	25,442
To about same period, 1865	2,409	63,012	42,333
To about same period, 1864	8,338	—	68,012
To about same period, 1863	23,313	1,396	128,295

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive and depressed in price.

HAY—North River bale is in fair request and steady at $1 05@$1 10 for shipment, and $1 20@$1 50 for local use, ₧ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ₧ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand, including new at 30c.@63c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ₧ lb.

HEMP—The demand has been limited; prices have been quoted steady.

HIDES—Have been dull and heavy in price.

LEATHER—Sole has been moderately dealt in, within our range, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 34c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 48c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 46c.@51c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 48c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 33c.@33½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 28c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 21c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 36c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ₧ lb.

LIME—Rockland continues in request, at $1 70 for common and $2 10 for lump, ₧ bbl.

METALS—Have been generally quiet, and less buoyant in prices, including Ingot Copper at 26¼c.@27c. ₧ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $49@$50; Scotch Pig, $51 50@$53; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $105@$120 ₧ ton; Pig Lead, $6 62½@$6 75 ₧ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6c.@6½c., in gold, ₧ lb.; Straits Tin, 20¾c.@21½c., in gold, ₧ lb.; Banca Tin, 22¾c.@23c., in gold, ₧ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues quite dull, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 62c.@63c.; Cuba at 50c.@58c.; New-Orleans, 90c.@$1 05 ₧ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 72c.@74c. ₧ galion; Crude do. at $6 50@$6 75; Resin at $4 50@$11 ₧ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 75 ₧ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 35@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 70; Red Oil at 75c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 40@$1 45, for English and American, ₧ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Nov. 26.—*Sperm*—The market is very quiet; a sale of 25 bbls. for manufacture on private terms is the only transaction we have to report. *Whale*—Is also quiet, and we have no sales to report.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 26, 1866	34,379	71,887	717,730
Same time last year	31,748	75,533	583,500
Exports for week ending Nov. 26, 1866	334	....	22,700
Previously	7,126	407	503,100
From Jan. 1 to date	7,460	407	525,800

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited request, closing at 21c.@22c. for Crude; 33c.@35c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 49c.@50c. for do., free, ₧ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week were only 14,000 pieces. The *Journal* says: Manufacturers ask 12c. for 64x64, and printers offer 11½c.; 60x64 are offered at 11½c., with no sales. The following are the sales: 4,000 pieces 60x64, 11½c., early in the week, on hand; 10,000 do. 60x64, 11½c., early in the week, on hand.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork opened tamely and heavily, but closed buoyantly on an improved demand, chiefly speculative. Other kinds were quite dull. Sales since our last, 4,800 bbls., in lots, at $21 61@$22 12, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $22 12, cash; $23 25@$23 50 for new Mess; and $19 50@$20 50 for Prime ₧ bbl. Cut Meats continue plenty and depressed at 9c.@10½c. for Shoulders, and 12c.@13½c. for Hams; sales 285 packages. Bacon has been dull and heavy, including Cumberland Cut at 12c.; short rib at 12c.@12½c.; short clear at 12¾c.@13c. ₧ lb. Sales, 125 boxes. Lard has been in more demand, partly for export, at buoyant prices. Sales since our last 1,250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 12½c.@14c., and small lots at 14½c.@14c¼. ₧ lb. Beef is in demand at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$22 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 300 bbls. Tierce Beef is inactive; 50 tcs. India Mess sold on private terms. Beef Hams have been dull and heavy, closing at $25@$30, ₧ bbl. Sales, 270 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in demand, yet steady at 11c.@11½c. ₧ lb. Butter continues very quiet at 34c.@41c. for State, and 42c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to very good Western, ₧ lb. Cheese is in slack demand at 8c.@17¼c. ₧ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₧ lb.	40	@41
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₧ lb.	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₧ lb.	26	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₧ lb.	39	@40
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₧ lb.	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ₧ lb.	39	@40
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ₧ lb.	24	@35
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ₧ lb.	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ₧ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₧ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ₧ lb.	30	@32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ₧ lb.	42	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₧ lb.	37	@50
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ₧ lb.	28	@30
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ₧ lb.	25	@26
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ₧ lb.	25	@28
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ₧ lb.	21	@23
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	33	@35
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@36

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₧ lb.	17	@17¼
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₧ lb.	18	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ₧ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₧ lb.	16	@17¼
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₧ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ₧ lb.	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₧ lb.	8	@13
Farm Dairies, Common, ₧ lb.	10	@15

RICE—Has been dull at previous figures.

SEEDS—Transactions have been on a very limited scale, at unchanged prices.

SKINS—Have been neglected and nominal in price.

SOAP—Is in limited request, including Castile at 19c.@19½c.; Colgate's Pale at 11c., and Family at 12c. ₧ lb.

SPICES—Have been inactive and unsettled in price.

SUGARS—Have been quiet and irregular. Sales since our last, 153 hhds., including Cubs, &c., from 10½c.@12½c., and 108 boxes Havana at 10¾c.@12½c. ₧ lb. Refined Sugars are very dull at 13⅜c.@15½c. ₧ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 97,000 lbs. at 12½c.@14c. ₧ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 125,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12c⅛., and 36,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ₧ lb.

TEAS—Have been inactive at drooping prices.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported to-day of 150 bbls., in lots, at equal to $2 38@$2 40 free, ₧ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 100 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@¼d. ₧ lb.; 14,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Barley and 7,000 bushels Peas at 5d. ₧ bushel. For London, 4,300 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₧ bbl; 14,000 bushels Wheat, at 6d. ₧ bushel. For Glasgow, by steamer, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Barley, and 7,000 bushels Corn, at 6d. ₧ bushel

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salerooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT AND DIRECTORY OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by calling at the office, Room No. 39 Bible House, 8th-st. The following officers of the Association and Chairmen of the Ward Committees are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:

JAMES BROWN, President, 59 Wall-st.
HORATIO ALLEN, Vice-President, 25 Clinton-place.
JAMES LENOX, 53 5th-av.
JOHN C. GREEN, Vice-President, 71 South-st.
JOHN DAVID WOLFE, Vice-President, 13 Madison-av.
A. R. WETMORE, Vice-President, 81 Vesey-st.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer, 78 South-st.
JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Recording Secretary, 40 Wall-st.
Wards I. II. and III.—Geo. W. Abbe, 8 Pine-st.
IV.—Charles Chamberlain, 168 South-st.
V.—Henry S. Terbell, 67 Worth-st.
VI.—John Boyd, 12 Franklin-st.
VII.—Robert S. Place, 499 Water-st.
VIII.—John Endicott, 32 Charlton-st.
IX.—Daniel French, 1 Charles-st.
X.—B. G. Cole, 100 Forsyth-st.
XI.—James Little, 245 7th-st.
XII.—A. B. Demorest, 2d-av., corner 116th-st.
XIII.—Wm. A. Walker, 33 Sheriff-st.
XIV.—David Terry, 199 Mulberry-st.
XV.—F. A. Conkling, 103 10th-st.
XVI.—David Irwin, 204 West 21st-st.
XVII.—William Truslow, 89 2d-av.
XVIII.—Adam W. Spies, 57 East 21st-st.
XIX.—Joseph L. T. Smith, 113 East 42d-st.
XX.—H. G. Stone, 398 8th-av.
XXI.—Wm. B. Bibbins, M. D., 53 Lexington-av.
XXII.—A. M. Lyon, 126 West 42d-st.

ELECTED MANAGERS.
Stewart Brown, 9 West 34th-st.
Jonathan Sturges, 125 Front-st.
George Griswold, 91 5th-av.
E. C. Benedict, 60 10th-st.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary, 39 Bible House.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THANKSGIVING NOTICE.—THE FIRST Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., according to their usual custom, will give a dinner to the 960 children of their Mission and Industrial Schools, in their Lecture Room, on THURSDAY, at noon. Sermon at 11 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D. The singing will be done by the children.

THE ABSURDITY THAT A NATION can deny its loyal inhabitants representation, and so amend its Constitution that the disloyal can legalize the disfranchisement of the loyal by wholesale and with impunity, and yet claim to be a Republican Government. The subject of a discourse by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER on THURSDAY, (Thanksgiving Day,) at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, at 11 A. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, formerly worshipping at the corner of Broome and Chrystie-sts., will hold divine service on THURSDAY, Thanksgiving Day, at the French Church, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Public services on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 A. M. Subject: *Reconstruction.*

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 34TH-ST.—Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK will preach the Thanksgiving discourse. Services commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

MUSICAL.

HAINES BROTHERS'

NEW IRON-FRAME OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.

with entire wooden bridges—a construction peculiar to ourselves, producing a very superior tone, and of wonderful power.

For sale at their extensive

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

corner 21st-st. and 2d-av. All those wanting a really good piano at a moderate price are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES

Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the Principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the World.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is proven by the *fact* that Messrs. Steinways' "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres, (*as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights*,) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible.

Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" *applied direct y to the full Iron Frame.*

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "*Upright*" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame *in front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

STEINWAY & SONS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Letter from the Celebrated European Pianist,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK,
Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.
ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept. 22, 1865.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I cannot refrain from expressing to you my undisguised admiration of your *in every respect matchless* Grand Pianos, (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick,) and I desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of these masterpieces here. Send me, therefore, (care of Johann David Hoerle & Co. in St. Petersburgh,) one of your Concert Grand Pianos—of course at most moderate artist's price—and inform me, without delay, in which manner I can best remit the purchase money to you.

Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK.

LETTER FROM WILLIE PAPE,
Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England.
LONDON, England, Feb. 4, 1866.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I am much pleased to see the rapid advances you are making, and the numerous certificates you have so deservedly obtained. Should my humble opinion be of any weight, you may add that I give my *four hundredth* Piano-forte recital, at Cheltenham, on the 10th of this month, since my arrival here; that during my four annual visits to Paris, I have used the Grand Pianos of all the first European manufacturers, but have found *no instrument equal to the one I purchased of you.* In fact, I consider one of your finest Square Pianos equal to any one of the Grand Pianos manufactured here.

Truly yours,
WILLIE B. PAPE,
Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers and actually used by the great pianists in European concert-rooms.

WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
Between 4th-av. and Irving-place,
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NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, manufacturers of PIANO-FORTES with PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS, patented Aug. 14, 1866.—This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

WAREROOMS—135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

MUSICAL BOXES
of every variety,
PLAYING FROM 1 TO 72 TUNES,
and costing from
$5 50 TO $2,000.

The largest assortment that can be found anywhere.
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N. Y.

DECKER & CO.
NEW SCALE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO FORTES.

Pronounced by our most eminent musicians the BEST PIANO MADE. Call and examine.

NO. 419 BROOME-ST.,
One block east of Broadway.

The above piano we warrant for the term of seven years.

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PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of the FIRST PRIZE
PELOUBET CABINET ORGANS and MELODEONS.

The largest variety of Reed instruments offered in the Union at their warerooms,
No. 841 BROADWAY, New-York.
Instruments to let.

PIANOS—STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
AT LOW PRICES.
WHOLESALE AGENCY, NO. 581 BROADWAY.

NEW SCALE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, with round corners, iron frame, overstrings, &c. $300 to $350
With carved legs, two rows of molding, &c. 325 to 375
Double round corners, extra carvings, &c. 400 to 700
Second-hand mahogany piano. 75
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway, musical instruction at $10 per quarter. The hall of the Conservatory will be let at reasonable rates for first-class entertainments.

CHAMBERS & SON'S "ECLECTIC PIANOS" combine every improvement of intrinsic value, are excellent in quality, moderate in price. Factory, No. 14 6th-st. Warerooms 8th st., corner of 4th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

OFFICE OF H. G. STEBBINS & SONS,
No. 46 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1866.

MR. H. J. MACDONALD WITHDRAWS from our firm this day to go into business on his own account.
H. G. STEBBINS & SONS.

OFFICE OF ALLEY & MACDONALD,
No. 46 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ALLEY & MACDONALD, for the transaction of a general stock commission business.
GEO. BOLTON ALLEY, H. J. MACDONALD,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange,
and of the Mining Board.

NOV. 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking, Exchange and Commission business, under the firm of JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.
JAMES W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[OFFICIAL.]

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE NAVY.

TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21, 1866.

All persons who have served as volunteer officers in the United States Navy for the term of two years, and who desire to be examined for admission to the regular Navy, as provided in the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866, will at once make application addressed to Commodore S. P. LEE, Hartford, Conn., who will notify them when to appear. Those who do not make application prior to the 1st of January next, or who do not present themselves when notified, will be considered as having waived their claim for examination. Candidates will take with them, when summoned, their official papers showing their naval record.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-York Medical Journal Association will be held at the Reading Room, corner 27th-st. and Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Dec. 4, at 8 o'clock P. M., when there will be an election of officers for the ensuing year.
EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D., President.
F. A. BURRALL, M. D., Recording Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE DOUBLE GALLANT. A capital distribution of characters.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Grand Italian Opera. FRA DIAVOLO, with a most complete cast.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE LONG STRIKE and WANDERING MINSTREL. Jem Bags, Stuart Robison.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR, JEALOUSY. Characters by the company.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THREE FAST MEN, DICK TURPIN and TOM KING.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, French Opera, DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7½, THE VISION OF THE DEAD. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Artist Fund Society.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. TAMING THE BUTTERFLY. BELISARIO.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. A TRIP TO THE MOON.

STEINWAY'S HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, POPULAR CONCERT. H. L. Bateman and L. F. Harrison, Directors.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES.

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Ten copies	$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The cable brings news to yesterday. There seems to be a real prospect of a Fenian outbreak in Ireland, and the English Press is almost unanimous for the severest repressive measures. The *Morning Herald*, the most malignant of all Secessionists during our rebellion, believes that the United States Government will endeavor to defeat the Fenian plots at the proper time.

It is noted, as a matter of grave import, that a very long dispatch by the cable was sent over on Monday by our Government to our Minister at Paris. Naturally enough, it was supposed to relate to Mexican affairs.

Minister ADAMS has revived the *Alabama* claims case, and a meeting of the British Cabinet will soon be held on the subject.

The British Government refuses the use of the public parks for trade reform meetings.

There are rumors of forthcoming changes in the French Cabinet.

GENERAL NEWS.

A severe squall occurred on the Hudson, above the Highlands, on Monday morning. The steamer *Dean Richmond*, on her passage up, encountered the storm near the City of Hudson, about 2:30 o'clock. The wind blew a hurricane, and the snow fell so thick as to fill the air. The pilot lost control of the channels, and no headway could be made. In paying out the cable, the chain broke, and the anchor was lost. In this condition the vessel was tossed about for some time, and finally driven ashore on the flats upon the Athens side of the river, where she lay for four hours, until pulled off by the propeller *John Taylor* and steamtug *Wynants*.

At the meeting of the Republican caucus of Cambridge, Mass., on Monday evening, the recent case of girl whipping in the Allston Public School came up, in connection with the nomination of the School Committee. Opinions adverse to all corporeal punishment in schools were given at length by Professors AGASSIZ, WYMAN and WASHBURN, of the University. Prof. AGASSIZ said that for forty years he had been a teacher, beginning when he was 14 years old, and he had never yet laid his hand on a pupil. He believed that when it became necessary to inflict corporeal punishment it was an evidence that the teacher had lost his self-control.

The Governor's Message was laid before the Legislature of South Carolina yesterday. It takes a gloomy view of the present condition of affairs, and attributes the depression of agriculture and business in the State to the intollerance of her conquerors, and urges that the white population should be stimulated to work, by letting them see that labor is honorable and idleness reprehensible. The Message is mainly devoted to State affairs, and says the result of the experiment of free lobor has been highly encouraging under the circumstances. It concludes by referring to the Constitutional Amendment, which, he says, neither the interest nor honor of the State will allow her to ratify.

Ex-rebel Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON, having been recently pardoned by the President, yesterday called upon Treasurer SPINNER for the payment of a check for three or four hundred dollars, due to him on settlement as a Major in the United States Army in 1861, just before he joined the army of the Confederacy. The Treasurer refused the payment in a manner which was anything but pleasant to the applicant.

From advance sheets of the forthcoming report of the Adjutant-General of the State, it appears that Illinois furnished to the General Government, for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion, 256,297 men, without regard to the term of service. The number of militia in the State, subject to military service, is 357,541, or about one to every six persons in the population.

The late Union Pacific Railway excursion from Philadelphia to Fort Riley, Kansas, and back, was successfully accomplished in a single car, by means of broad-flange wheels, which adapted it to the different guages which occur on two roads between the Pennsylvania Central and the Union Pacific, the distance being nearly 1,500 miles, and that of "the round trip" about 3,500.

A silk manufactory is to be established at San Jose, California. Twenty-five acres of ground have been given to the proprietors, upon which they propose at once to erect buildings for the manufactory and for the workmen. These will be mostly German and French. The California papers urge the raising of mulberry trees and cocoons.

ROBERT F. STOCKTON, Adjutant-General of the New-Jersey militia, has been chosen President of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, in place of his father, Commodore STOCKTON, deceased. The canal, with the Camden and Amboy Railroad, form Joint Companies.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, a nephew of WASHINGTON, died suddenly a few days since in Wilmington, Clinton County, Ohio, while attending a case he had in Court. His remains were taken to Prince William County, Va., for interment.

The personal examination of a Jew at Rouse's Point last week, under the recent regulations to prevent smuggling, resulted in the discovery of a lot of silks wrapped around his body, and diamond jewelry valued at $1,000.

A draft of a bill to equalize and reduce internal taxation, prepared by Special Revenue Commissioner WELLS, will, it is said, be submitted to Congress with the Secretary of the Treasury's Annual Report.

The report of Adjutant-Gen. COWAN, of Ohio, shows that the State has furnished 310,000 troops, of all arms and terms of service, during the war, being 6,000 in excess of all calls, and that number to her credit on the next war.

The citizens' caucus in Chelsea, Mass., have nominated R. S. FROST for Mayor. His principal competitor was ROBERT W. MORRIS, a colored man, a lawyer, who received 242 votes against 334 for FROST.

Fort Rawlings, just below Vicksburgh, is to be demolished, by order of Gen. GRANT. It took two thousand men sixty days to erect the works.

Gov. EVANS, of Colorado, has given $25,000 to endow a chair of philosophy in the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois.

GEORGE GROVE, of the firm of GROVE & BROTHER, extensive manufacturers of linseed oil, died suddenly at Philadelphia, yesterday.

The Government has in its possession about one hundred millions in gold and coin certificates—about twenty-two millions of the latter.

Hon. CAVE JOHNSON, Postmaster-General under President POLK, died on Friday last at his residence at Clarksville, Tenn., aged 72 years.

A special dispatch to the Louisville *Journal* says that three robbers were taken from Lebanon jail on Saturday night by a mob and hanged.

MOSES S. FIELD, a lawyer, of Louisville, Ky., committed suicide on Monday.

LOCAL NEWS.

The examination of the charges made against Assistant Comptroller BRENNAN, were resumed yesterday at the Trial Chambers, Police Headquarters. Mayor GUNTHER was examined at great length, giving important testimony. Messrs. YOUNG, LYNES and WATSON, of the Comptroller's Department, were also examined, and gave some strange revelations as to modern book-keeping.

The case of the United States against JOHN DEVELIN, for alleged distillery frauds and bribery, was to have been resumed yesterday at 10 A. M., before Commissioner JONES, at his office in Montague-street, near the Brooklyn City Hall. On motion of the Assistant District-Attorney, the case was adjourned to Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 10 A. M.

An interesting trial for damages alleged to have been sustained by a breach of a marriage promise was commenced in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice MULLEN, yesterday afternoon, and will be continued to-day. The defendant was formerly one of the Inspectors of State Prisons for this State.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, a number of prisoners were sentenced to the State Prison and several were convicted. The calendar is being speedily cleared of many old cases, which have only served to clog business for several terms.

Two decrees of divorce were granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, Justice SUTHERLAND presiding. The actions are entitled MARY P. HOPE *vs.* THOMAS HOPE and ELI M. WOOD *vs.* ADELA J. WOOD.

At the coal sale yesterday prices were much lower than at the October sale. On some descriptions there was a fall of seventy-five cents per ton.

The trial of BUSHNELL *vs.* EASTMAN (already reported in our columns) was concluded yesterday. The decision of the Court was reserved.

The upward Gold speculation of Monday was continued yesterday until the price touched 143¼, when after 3 o'clock, the sales fell off to 142 ℔ cent. The Public Funds were steady. The Railway movement strong in the forenoon, but unsettled at the close.

Produce and Merchandise were in rather better request yesterday. Breadstuffs were in more demand for export. Flour and Wheat closed in favor of sellers. Provisions were inquired for; Hog Products close buoyantly. Cotton was moderately dealt in at about previous figures. There was more activity in freights, which closed firmly.

The number of beef cattle received at all the stock-yards, for the weekly supply, amounts to 6,041. The most of the beef cattle offered, this week, were somewhat better than the supply for the previous week. Prices are a trifle better than they were one week ago. Yet, if the cattle had not been of a better quality, there is reason to believe that the market could not be reported any more favorable. The best bullocks in market sold for 17c. ℔ lb., net. weight. Poor lots were sold for 9c.@10c. ℔ lb. The general average of the market was about 14½c. ℔ lb., net weight. The number of milch cows for the weekly supply is 57. The market is no better than it was last week, and the prices are said to be working down. The number of calves is 1,246. Fat calves have sold readily for 12c.@13c. A few choice animals have brought 13½c. ℔ lb., live, gross weight. Sheep and lambs are in heavy supply, numbering 28,109 for the week. The market has been fluctuating, but closed with a firm trade at 5c.@6c. ℔ lb. live, gross weight for the best droves. A very few choice lots brought 7c. ℔ lb. The swine market has been unsteady at times. The supply for the week numbers 11,129 at all the yards on Fortieth-street, and at Communipaw. Yesterday swine were selling at 8¾c.@8⅞c. ℔ lb., gross live weight, for the best corn-fed hogs. Rough and common hogs sold for 8c.@8¼c. ℔ lb., live weight.

FERRY DISASTERS.—The burning of the Williamsburgh ferry boat on Monday evening, furnishes an apt comment upon what we recently said upon the irresponsible and careless manner in which the lives of passengers upon our ferries are cared for. Here is a boat which was crammed with passengers, who were by sheer accident, landed safely, but who, if the statement be true that the fire on board had been smoldering for some time, might have been nearly, if not quite, all burned or drowned. When, a half hour or so afterward, the fire did burst forth, there were, it is said, but thirty passengers on board. The escape of these poor creatures was miraculous. They literally had to choose between death by fire and death by water. The account of how men and women threw themselves into the East River with the hope that they would not sink like stones at once, but be hauled into some boat, cannot be read without a shudder. Had there been available means of floating their bodies for a while the case might have been less horrible, but there were not. Even thirty people could not be provided with life-preservers or lowered into boats, for the reports say, there were no life-preservers for them, nor boats of any use. We forbear to think what mourning there would have been had the previous trip ended in a blaze, and a thousand people been left to struggle with the waves.

Is any person responsible in the premises, and who? That question is asked by all New-York to-day. Who is it who are bound by law to furnish safeguards on their ferry-boats, but do not? Who is bound to see that owners are brought to their miserable senses, and punished if they thus trifle with the lives of their fellow-creatures? The owners of these boats *know* how they are provided, not only on the Williamsburgh but on other ferries. They *know* that the cockle-shells aloft are neither sufficient for their purpose nor fitted with apparatus to render them available in times of sudden peril. They *know* that at certain seasons of the day not one-tenth of the necessary number of life-preservers are on board. And yet, year after year, they pocket their profits and continue indifferent to all else. This is so notorious so wonderful, that one asks whether the owners of our ferries are human beings at all.

This shameful state of things has gone on long enough. The ferries are public trusts which have been abused too long. There must be some change which will insure safety, or the whole thing must be done away with. The public will demand that these great highways of travel be placed in proper hands, and no longer left to selfish and gorged monopolies. Owners must, in the meantime, be held personally responsible for their shortcomings. Every life lost by the neglect of such is as much at their door as is that taken by a garroter who throttles his victim to death in order that he may the more easily take his purse.

The Governing States and the Amendment.

If the Republican Party were in secret consultation, with all avenues to publicity closed, there would be no harm in the unrestrained development of everybody's favorite plan. Those who don't fully like the proposed Constitutional Amendment because it goes too far, and those who assail it because it does not go far enough, might then elaborate their respective theories without injury to more than the patience of their auditors. The champions of universal negro suffrage and the champions of impartial suffrage might wage their battle to the bitter end. The whole thing would still be under the control of the party, whose decision would be invested with all the weight of party unity.

But the public discussion of propositions as substitutes for the Amendment is evidently misunderstood by the opponents of that measure, North and South. It does not occur to them that the Press of whatever party is bound to note the passing phases of thought, and to contribute to the understanding of every current topic. Hence they interpret the mention of the suffrage and amnesty scheme as an abandonment of the Amendment, which they forthwith represent as defunct. The *World*, for instance, sees in the mention of other plans of restoration evidence that the Congressional plan has been thrown overboard as impracticable; and the Richmond *Examiner* takes up the cry, exults over alleged dissensions among the Republicans, and bids its friends wait with the assurance of coming victory. As it is with the *World* and the *Examiner*, so is it with the majority of Democratic and Southern newspapers. They mistake the position of affairs, and misconstrue the feeling that dominates in the Republican Party.

In certain quarters, no doubt, the obstinate refusal of the South to entertain the Amendment has elicited the inquiry—Can no other basis of compromise be found? The South has been asked to accompany its rejection of the Amendment with the suggestion of another plan, not with a view to its acceptance by the North, but for purposes of discussion and consultation. The request originated in an anxiety to avert unpleasant contingencies which may be ultimately developed, if Southern contumacy continue. And when the leading Democratic journal of the Northwest committed itself to impartial suffrage as the sole method of escape open to the South, the feasibility and sufficiency of the proposition attracted attention. The discussion of it, however, in no respect implies its acceptance as a substitute for the Congressional plan. For the South has scouted it; the great majority of the Democratic journals refuse to follow their Chicago cotemporary; and the Republicans, with very few exceptions, have arrived at the conclusion that, albeit just and in itself expedient, impartial suffrage would not accomplish the ends sought through the Constitutional Amendment.

The reasoning which leads to this conclusion is clear enough to satisfy the popular judgment. The prime point to be attained is the establishment of conditions essential to the maintenance of the advantages gained by the war. On this point the States represented in Congress are inflexible. They require—and they will exact—guarantees in their opinion adequate to the protection of the rights and interests of the freedmen, to the preservation of the public credit, to the exclusion from power of the active promoters of the rebellion, and to the adjustment of the altered relations of the South to the Union. It is seen that the enfranchisement of the freedmen by the States, whether qualified or universal, would not secure the attainment of any of these objects. It would leave the freedmen at the mercy of the States, upon whose action, after restoration, the Federal Government would have no check. It would provide none of the guarantees which the loyal States resolutely demand. It would in no degree meet the altered circumstances of the country, as resulting from the rebellion. While, then, impartial suffrage may under certain conceivable circumstances be enacted by Congress as one of the conditions of restoration, there is no probability that its enactment by the States would, alone, be accepted as a substitute for other measures.

Nor is it likely that the governing States will consent to make restoration a thing of barter. They will not sell the privileges involved in restoration to the Union, taking as the pay therefor legislation which may at any moment be annulled. They will not negotiate with States which are accessible simply because conquered, nor concede a general amnesty as a set-off to the recognition of the black man's right. At the proper time, a liberal though not quite a universal amnesty will be a worthy effort of statesmanship; but it should follow restoration as a consequence rather than precede it as a condition.

The loyal States have the power, and they will not surrender the right of determining on what terms the South shall be reinvested with authority. As yet, they have done nothing indicative of loss of faith in the Amendment, or of abatement of intention to secure its engraftment upon the Constitution. On the contrary, their latest and most authoritative utterances are in its favor. The fact that the suffrage question has since occupied a good deal of attention has no significance whatever as a token of change. We cannot put a finger upon a single Republican journal, entitled to rank as an exponent of party opinion, which has published a change or modification of views upon the subject. Mr. GREELEY, indeed, continues steadfast in the advocacy of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage, but we do not understand even the *Tribune* to be an exponent of the Amendment. Apart from the *Tribune*, what Republican journal which favored the Amendment during the elections, now opposes it? We know of none. But we do know that the influential class of newspapers, of which the Albany *Evening Journal*, or the Chicago *Tribune*, or the Cincinnati *Gazette*, or the Philadelphia *North American* may be taken to be a representative, are decided in their opposition to the suffrage and amnesty substitute, and equally decided in their demand for the enforcement of the Congressional Amendment intact.

Without hesitating, then, either to instruct our Democratic cotemporaries or to advise the South, we may remind both that they are grievously mistaken when they fancy they discover party divisions, or any faltering in the purposes of the party touching the restoration of the Union. Fixedness of purpose is not incompatible with moderation of temper, or with a willingness to ponder the merits of other schemes. And though, of course, it is possible that the proceedings of the Southern Legislatures may necessitate some deviation from the line marked out by Congress last session, we apprehend that that deviation, if it occur, will be in the direction of greater stringency, and not of any loosening of the terms now offered. The South has perpetrated some grievous mistakes; but it can commit no greater blunder than to cultivate indifference to the will of the represented States, or the action of Congress, under a belief that it may shortly come back on terms dictated by its rebel leaders.

The Condition and Prospects of the Country—National and International.

It would be a dull time—if such a time could be imagined—in which neither fact nor fancy could be found to excite the public apprehension in some direction or other. The work at present is as hard as possible; and the croakers and sensationalists have to resort to all sorts of expedients to secure for popular consumption the necessary amount of the stuff they deal in. As our foreign relations obstinately continue pacific from year to year, under the guidance of Mr. SEWARD, and as question after question, seemingly hard of settlement, is disposed of and forgotten, it seems more and more difficult to find either facts or fictions sufficient to shake the public belief that a pacific foreign policy is the fixed policy of our Government, and a policy, moreover, which finds such eager supporters in the Governments of Europe, that it is altogether unlikely there will be any occasion for a change in it. As our internal affairs and domestic politics, though unsatisfactory in some respects, have already passed through their most critical stages unattended by any convulsion or any shaking of the public peace, it has become harder than ever to get people to believe that the country is going to lose its wits and forsake those conservative ways which constitute the fixed guides of its action. As our Treasury continues daily to grow stronger, and our financial condition improves with a wonderful rapidity, it is all but hopeless now to get any one but a fool to fancy such an event as the shaking of the solid fabric of our national credit. Those whose feelings, prejudices or interests, therefore, are gratified by perpetual forebodings of the future, have to ignore as much as possible, broad facts and tendencies, and make the most of such minor incidents and fictions as can be concocted day by day.

As regards our *foreign relations* it is not for many a day, we fancy, that Secretary SEWARD has had such easy work as he has at present. It was one kind of duty he had during the rebellion, when he was ceaselessly engaged in remonstrating with foreign Powers inclined to aggression or interference, and it is quite another kind of duty he has now, when every European Power is protesting its amicable spirit and purpose, and offering to adapt its policy to almost any demands we may make. It was a very different matter to deal with England when she was authorizing the career of the *Alabama* from what it is now, when she is anxious to contrive some way of settling our claims for damages by the *Alabama*. It was a very difficult thing dealing with her Government when its contempt and insolence toward us sought opportunity for expression, from what it is now, when her Ministers, Tory though they be, take every possible chance of proclaiming their respect and desire for conciliation. It is a very different and much easier thing dealing with France now, when her troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico and the Emperor NAPOLEON gives as a reason his desire to placate, this country, from what it was when her soldiers were pouring to this continent, and the Emperor was doing all he could in this and other ways to damage us. It has been plain sailing for our State Department of late, compared with what it was formerly, and we believe that at this moment, for all that is said to the contrary, it is plainer than ever. We have every once in a while some little thing started upon us, such as the silly rumor from Paris, a few days ago, that "English and American relations would soon be critical," or the still later *canard* that Mr. SEWARD had peremptorily demanded the payment of the *Alabama* claims. But people on both sides of the water have ceased to credit such fictions, as was clearly shown by the rise of our bonds in England on the heels of the first, and their steadiness both here and there on the publication of the second. The fact is that the rumors about troubles with England, as well as with France, are fictitious; and Mr. SEWARD continues as ever to pursue his pacific policy, having now, moreover, the good fortune of coöperation on the part of the Governments he addresses.

In regard to *domestic political affairs* there is far less ground for anticipating trouble now than there has been at any time during the last year. The contest in Congress last Winter, as well as the more recent contest in the country, was close and bitter from the nature of things. Parties were illy defined and issues unsettled. The President believed the nation was with him in his Southern policy, and that it was in his power to secure the success of that policy. But now that whole matter must be considered as settled. The country has pronounced its decision—a decision unmistakable in character and without appeal. The President, there is very little doubt, appreciates the fact keenly enough. There is no danger whatever of his doing violence to the country's decision. If he resolutely refuses to lend his personal countenance to the special measures of last Congress, it need not be feared by anybody that he will in any event interfere with the sphere of Congress. On the other hand, we are confident that nobody need to have any fear of Congress taking any extreme measures against the President. The talk about impeachment was all very well for violent men during the violent excitements of the elections; but the idea has been so generally condemned by the members of the dominant party in Congress, that no ground is left for anticipating even its consideration. Even Mr. BINGHAM, who was the party assigned to lead in the movement, has repudiated all connection with it; and of public men, it is now principally sustained by Gen. BUTLER, who is not a member of this, but of the next Congress. He will have time enough to reconsider his ground before he takes his seat, as Gen. LOGAN, who is also a member of next Congress, and who recently took very much the same ground as BUTLER, has already reversed his position on the question. There may not be perfect harmony between the measures of the President and those of Congress during the coming session; but neither, we believe, will there be any such altercations as at last session. Merely in view of the powerlessness of the President against Congress, not to speak of the country, we may consider all danger of this as having finally passed away.

Thus, so far as our foreign relations go, there is hardly ground for improvement; and so far as our domestic politics go, a better state of things may be considered as assured. The material interests of the country are safe. Our national finances, thanks to the genius of Mr. MCCULLOCH and the American people, are sound and strong. The strength of the Treasury increases daily. Our revenues continue to exceed greatly our expenditure, and the immense volume of gold in the Secretary's control is a conservative power of the first importance. His forthcoming report will constitute an exhibit worthy of the wealth and resources of the nation, and display prospects of increasing brightness for the future. When, ere long, the Southern States shall resume their proper relations in the Union, the entire country will again illustrate before the world the strength and glory that are associated with the great Republic.

ENCOURAGING INCREASE IN PRODUCE EXPORTS.—Cotton has been going out of the country on a liberal scale for a few weeks past. The exports from this port, exclusively, during the fortnight ending yesterday, reached nearly seventeen thousand bales, and a currency value of nearly three million dollars. The foreign demand for breadstuffs and provisions has revived again, and promises to relieve us of a respectable amount of our surplus produce at remunerative rates. The freight engagements yesterday included considerable lots of flour and grain for London; of cotton, grain and provisions for Liverpool, and of grain for Glasgow. Most of the purchases of wheat, corn and barley, and a fair proportion of those of flour, yesterday, were made on foreign account. These purchases constitute one of the most encouraging commercial signs of the times. Liberal exports of our produce cannot fail to favorably affect the public credit, at home and abroad. They must tend to materially diminish the chances of an outflow of specie, and to lower the premium on coin in the domestic market. The total exports of produce and merchandise during the week ending yesterday, were to the currency value of nearly three and a half million dollars.

HEAVY DECLINE IN COAL.—At the regular monthly sale of Scranton coal, yesterday, 40,000 tons were disposed of at an average reduction of 45c.@$1 40 per ton on the various qualities, from the rates realized at the October sale, and from $3 67½@$6 02½ per ton from the prices of November, 1865. Stove coal sold yesterday at $5@$5 85, as against $6 45@$6 62½ in October; and $10 62½@$10 75 in November of last year. Thus it appears that stove coal was about 100 per cent. higher at wholesale, a year ago, than it now is. Moreover, while supplies and production were then represented as quite moderate for the season, the reports are now that production is largely in excess of consumption; that supplies are rapidly accumulating at all distributing points; and that a further fall in prices is inevitable. This will be cheering news for poor housekeepers. At the average rate of stove coal yesterday, say $5 50 per long ton of 2,240 pounds, delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., the *short* ton of 2,000 pounds would cost only $5 58 per ton, delivered in New-York or Brooklyn. Dealers who bought stove coal at yesterday's sale could retail it at $6 50@$6 75 per *short* ton, and make a fair profit on their investment. Will they do it?

THE RUMORS OF INTERNATIONAL TROUBLE.—The extravagant street rumors so freely used yesterday to cause an excitement in the gold market ought, if they had not been sheer inventions, to have affected United States securities. If we were on the eve of a war with France or any other great Power, Government bonds would certainly be affected sooner than any other kind of property. Yet the mendacious inventions of the speculators did no more to disturb the buyers and sellers of United States securities than if they had issued a declaration of war against another planet. The fools who allow themselves to be sold by these war reports probably do not take time to test their credibility by simply watching their effect outside of the gold market. If they did, they might be less frequently the victims of needless panics. The true story of our late dealings with France is told frankly and briefly this morning in our special Washington dispatch. It involves neither a rupture in our relations with that country, nor anything pointing even remotely to a serious misunderstanding.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal.

BORDENTOWN, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

ROBERT F. STOCKTON, Adjutant-General of the New-Jersey Militia, has been chosen President of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, in place of his father, Commodore STOCKTON, deceased. The canal, with the Camden and Amboy Railroad, form the joint companies, known as the "Monopoly."

The Official Vote.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The Senate Canvassers met to-day and announced the following result:

First District—Congress—Moore, Republican, 12,467; Slape, Democrat, 9,108.

Second District—Haight, Democrat, 13,825; Newell, Republican, 13,476.

Third District—Sitgreaves, Democrat, 15,768; Davidson, Republican, 12,953.

Fourth District—Hill, Republican, 13,861; Rogers, Democrat, 13,399; Hurley, Independent Democrat, 293.

Fifth District—Halsey, Republican, 12,776; Gilchrist, Conservative, 11,830.

Certificates of Election were then ordered to Wm. Moore, of the First District; Chas. Haight, of the Second District; Chas. Sitgreaves, of the Third District; John Hill, of the Fourth District; and Geo. A. Halsey, of the Fifth District.

Fire at Newark, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

A fire at Newark, Ohio, this afternoon, destroyed SNOOK & PEABOX's stable. Loss about $4,000; insured for $1,000.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Feeling Between the United States and France.

Napoleon Disappointed at His Mexican Failure.

Misunderstanding About the Departure of the French Troops.

The President's Forthcoming Message.

An Outline of its Principal Recommendations.

What Mr. Johnson will Say on Reconstruction.

What Constitutional Changes He will Recommend.

Foreign Affairs and the Alabama Claims.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

While there is not the slightest reason to anticipate any disturbance of our friendly relations with France in consequence of Mexican affairs, it is probably true that some diplomatic incidents, not wholly pleasant, have occurred between the two Governments. The Emperor is disappointed and chagrined at the result of his Mexican adventure, and does not feel especially amiable toward us for having baffled his plans, first by putting down the rebellion, and next by insisting with so much peremptory politeness upon his withdrawal from Mexico.

I understand from a source entitled to credit that the Emperor's determination to withdraw the French troops in a body, instead of by instalments, as was agreed upon originally, was made without communication with our Government, and that our Minister was instructed to bring this fact to the Emperor's notice,—as also the additional fact that the instalment which was to return this Fall after being embarked had been disembarked, also without notice to our Government,—which is spoken of as an extraordinary proceeding, requiring explanation. In reply, the Emperor said that he had sent the order for the disembarkation and the evacuation *en bloc* by the Atlantic Cable in letters instead of cypher, expressly that our Government might know what he had done, as he took it for granted it would pass under its notice. The explanation, however lame, will probably be deemed sufficient.

The Emperor has informed our Government that Gen. CASTELNAU's mission to Mexico was to request MAXIMILIAN's abdication.

THE FORTHCOMING MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Probably never before was there greater interest manifested in a forthcoming annual Message of the President than is evinced in regard to that which is to be presented to Congress by Mr. JOHNSON next week. To allay this anxiety there have been numerous speculations indulged in by correspondents of the Northern journals as to the measures to be recommended in that Message, but up to this time it may be safely asserted that, save to members of the Cabinet, Mr. JOHNSON has not made known, positively, the character of his proposed message, and yet enough is known, through some who have recently had confidential conversations with the President, to enable us to divine its true, and to state with almost absolute certainty some of the measures that will be recommended to Congress. First, then, its tone is—for the Message is already prepared—conciliatory, or, more properly, it may be said to be fair, yet firm, and free from the defiant temper which some have supposed Mr. JOHNSON would indulge in. And again, those who are under the impression that the President is determined to carry out what is termed "My policy" will be deceived if they expect in the Message propositions looking to the further prosecution of that policy, for Mr. JOHNSON does not admit that any part of his plan of restoring the Southern States remains to be done, so far as the Executive has power to act. He claims that all that remains unfinished of his policy is the admission of legally elected loyal representatives, and that work belongs solely to Congress. Since Mr. JOHNSON has occupied the Presidential chair he has not deemed any further amendments to the Constitution necessary; but in the forthcoming message, in view of the exigencies of the day, he will recommend several matters as subjects to be embraced in proposed amendments to that instrument. Among them may be mentioned the abolishment of the electoral college, and the election of President and Vice-President directly by the voters at large, without regard to State boundaries. Another amendment suggested is the election of U. S. Senators by the voters at large in the several States, instead of electing them by the State Legislatures; and still another amendment named is the appointment of Judges of the U. S. Supreme Court for a term of twelve years each, one-third of the entire number to be appointed every four years. These amendments were proposed some years ago by Mr. JOHNSON in the U. S. Senate, while he was a member of that body. The amendment proposing the election of President by male voters at large, in the opinion of Mr. JOHNSON, will eventually regulate the question of suffrage within the States, by making it of imperative interest that each State include as many voters as possible, and thus in proper time the franchise will be extended to the colored people. It is not expected that Mr. JOHNSON will propose action on the amnesty question by Congress, inasmuch as he holds that under the Constitution the Executive has the sole power to grant amnesty and pardon, and therefore he will not propose that Congress legislate upon that subject. A considerable portion of the Message is devoted to foreign affairs, and especially to the controversy with the British Government about the *Alabama* claims, the Mexican Protectorate so-called, and the action of our Government with reference to the failure of NAPOLEON to withdraw a portion of his troops from Mexico during this month, as he agreed to do. Such it is believed are some of the main features of the Message that will be presented to Congress by the Executive next week.

THE REPORTED ABDICATION OF MAXIMILIAN.

The Government is still without official information of the reported abdication of MAXIMILIAN, though such an event has been expected for months. It is reasserted that the French Legation here is in the receipt of positive information to that effect. But if such be the case, it has not been considered either sufficiently reliable or sufficiently important to communicate unofficially, as is their habit, to our Government. It is surmised that the news from New-Orleans was received *via* Havana, which of all others is the place most untrustworthy for Mexican news.

CALIFORNIA SWAMP LANDS.

Transcripts embracing swamp tracts in California, in the aggregate over 55,000 acres, have been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval, as a step preliminary to the issuing of patents for the same to the State. These lands are of the class for which a title is required to be vested in the State of California, by the fourth section of the act of Congress of July 23, 1866, being shown by the official records to be swamps and overflowed. The greater proportion of the selections claimed by the State of California under the approved act of the 23d of July, however, are of lands in regard to which further preliminary examinations are required. At the district offices in California, the necessary instructions were dispatched some time ago, requiring the results of such examinations to be promptly reported, and as rapidly as the returns are received the cases will be disposed of by the Department by confirming to the State the title to all selections conferred by the Land Act, where found free from conflict.

RIGHTS OF FOREIGNERS HOLDING FRENCH PATENTS.

Commissioner-Gen. BECKWITH, in a letter to the Secretary of State dated Nov. 7, says he addressed an inquiry to the Imperial Commission some time since concerning the legal right of foreigners holding French patents for their inventions, to exhibit and afterward sell the foreign-made products thus patented in France, without forfeiture of the French patent. The Imperial Commission referred the inquiry to the Ministers of Commerce and were informed that, in the opinion of the Government, such exhibitions and sale, if duly authorized by the Minister of Commerce, would not operate a forfeiture of patent, but that the decision of questions touching such forfeiture belonged to the courts of law. Mr. BECKWITH inclosed copies of the correspondence, copies of which he had sent to Mr. DERBY, at New-York, for the information of patentees whom it may concern.

CABINET MEETING.

The usual meeting of the Cabinet was not held to-day. There was nothing of sufficient importance pending to call the members together.

CONVERSION OF SEVEN-THIRTIES.

Parties desirous to convert Seven-thirties into Five-twenty Coupon Bonds are reminded that all conversions on and after Dec. 1 will be made in Five-twenties bearing interest from Jan. 1 next, and in transmitting or adjusting their Seven-thirties they will make up the interest according to that date.

QUARANTINE AT HAVANA.

The United States Consular Agent at Havana, under date of the 19th inst., advises this Government that information has been received by him from the Captain-General advising a further modification of the Quarantine Laws—admitting vessels from New-Orleans to all ports in the Island of Cuba without quarantine, provided they bring clean bills of health and have had no cases of sickness during the passage.

EX-REBEL GEN. JOHNSON CALLS AT THE TREASURY FOR BACK PAY.

Ex-Rebel Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON, having been recently pardoned by the President, to-day called upon Treasurer SPINNER for the payment of a check of $300 or $400 due him on settlement as a Major in the United States army in 1861, just before he joined the army of the Confederacy. The Treasurer refused the payment in a manner which was anything but pleasant to the applicant.

GOLD ON HAND.

The Government has in its Treasury about one hundred millions in gold and coin certificates, about twenty-two millions of the latter.

COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS AT GABOON.

The Commercial Agent at Gaboon, in a letter to the Department of State, dated Sept. 25, transmits the accompanying circular laws affecting the commerce of that port, hitherto free. He says: "I learn from an English trader who yesterday had an interview with the Commandant Superior, that export and import duties of four per cent., anchorage duty of one franc per ton, also pilotage and lighthouse fees, are to be imposed. The export duty, as explained by the command, will apply to American produce brought into Gaboon from other points in a ship coming here to complete her cargo, as many American vessels do:"

CIRCULAR.—The merchants are informed that in consequence of a reduction affecting the sum which the colony receives from the metropolis for its local expenses, they will be, from the 1st of January, 1867, subjected to the payment of annual duties of patent and license, the tariff of which has been established according to the following figures, to wit: A patent for a wholesale dealer, 800 francs; patent for a retail dealer, 400 francs; a license for a tavern, or to retail liquors, 600 francs. An agreement, which will follow hereafter, will determine the conditions of classification of the merchants in the three categories.

DEATH OF COL. W. A. COYLE.

Minister BIGELOW, in an official letter dated Paris, Nov. 6, says that Col. W. A. COYLE, of the United States Army, and Judge-Advocate of the State of Kentucky, who was shot through the lungs at the battle of Pea Ridge, in March, 1862, died from the effect of his wounds, in that city, on the 3d inst., in the 25th year of his age. He came thither two weeks previous, for medical advice.

COLORED TROOPS MUSTERED OUT.

The Thirty-sixth United States Colored troops arrived at Fortress Monroe from Brazos Santiago, Texas, to-day, and will be forthwith mustered out of service. It was recruited in the vicinity of Portsmouth, Va.

RISTORI.

The sale of season tickets for RISTORI's five representations next week commenced this morning, and went off with a rush. It is believed that nearly every seat will be sold in advance.

ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals yesterday and to-day are Congressmen HOLMES, of New-York; LYNCH, of Maine; PLANTS, of Ohio; GLOSSBRENNER, of Pennsylvania; also Ex-Congressman D. W. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, and Hon. J. D. MORRILL, member-elect from Pennsylvania.

MASSACHUSETTS.

More Fenian Excitement—Corporeal Punishment of Girls in the Public Schools—Statements from Prof. Agassiz, Dr. Wyman, Ex-Gov. Washburn.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, Nov. 27.

There is considerable activity among the Fenians of Boston and its municipalities. In regard to the movements of the Brotherhood they are reticent. It is known that they have been sending large quantities of arms to New-York, and no small amount of money. The leaders are confident that the next movement to disenthral Ireland will be a successful one. Outsiders are left to guess whether a raid on Canada or an insurrection in Ireland is to be realized. The organization, it is reported, is stronger to-day than it ever has been. The major part of the Fenians hereabout are in sympathy with STEPHENS.

At a meeting of the Republicans of Cambridge last evening, the famous woman whipping school case was thoroughly ventilated. The meeting was called to nominate officers for the ensuing municipal year. The ball was set in motion by Dr. WYMAN, who introduced a resolution declaring that, in the opinion of the meeting, corporeal punishment of girls should be abolished in the schools. Dr. WYMAN, Prof. AGASSIZ, Ex-Gov. WASHBURN and others spoke in favor of the resolution, and gave their opinion upon the whipping of scholars. In nominating a Board of School Committee, all the old Board, but four, were left out in the cold, among whom is A. BAPTIST, D. D. It is probable that the emphatic protest of Prof. AGASSIZ and other learned teachers will lead to the election of an Anti-school Whipping Committee.

A Colored Man Candidate for Mayor of Chelsea.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The citizens' caucus in Chelsea, last night, nominated R. S. FROST for Mayor. His principal competitor was ROBERT W. MORRIS, a colored man, a lawyer, who received 242 votes against 334 for FROST.

A Novel Defence—Is Sunday Travel Legal.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

A suit for damages of $2,000 against the Metropolitan Horse Railroad Company—the plaintiff in the case having had his leg broken on Sunday by alleged carelessness of the conductor—was heard before the Superior Court to-day.

The counsel for the defence took the novel ground that the complainant cannot recover damages as he was doing an illegal act by traveling in the horse-cars on the Sabbath.

The Court reserved its opinion.

MARYLAND.

The Mayor and Common Council of Wilmington Visit Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The *City of Norfolk* reached here this morning from Annamessex, Md., with the delegation of visitors from Wilmington, comprising the Mayor of that city, members of council, business men, representatives of different railroad interests and members of the Press from Philadelphia, Boston, &c. They were received by Mayor LUDLOW, of Norfolk, and Committees of the Council and Board of Trade, and escorted to the Opera House, where they were formally welcomed and profferred the hospitalities of the city. They will return to Wilmington to-night.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Opening of the Legislature—The Governor's Message—Discouraging Condition of Affairs—Duties to the White and Colored Laborers—The Governor Opposes the Constitutional Amendment.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The Governor's Message was read to the Legislature this morning. It opens with expressions of regret that the Executive cannot extend the usual congratulations upon the continued happiness, prosperity and improvement of the Commonwealth. The grain crop, he says, is alarmingly small, and the cotton crop in many districts will not suffice to supply the means to purchase provisions. Our population, white and colored, are abandoning their old homes and emigrating to strange places where they can find bread. With this loss of labor our fields must remain untitled, progress undeveloped, and the resources of the State must be arrested. When the toil of the husbandman ceases the merchant's goods remain unsold, the mechanic's tools are idle, the learning of the professional man useless.

The political condition of the country, the intolerance of our conquerors, the proscription to which we are subjected by those who should be our loving brothers, and who wield the destinies of this great nation, intimidate capital, paralyze enterprise, disorganize labor, and destroy hope and confidence. The enormous tax on cotton discourages production, and aggravates the financial embarrassment of the people. Never, therefore, in the history of the State, has a legislature assembled under less favorable auspices to provide for the wants of an impoverished and disheartened constituency. But these extraordinary embarrassments must be met with wisdom, patience and courage, with energy and hopes, and a manly resolve to subdue and overcome them. We must keep our population alive. We must provide for their present necessities. We must stimulate our white population to go earnestly to work, and let the colored race see that labor is honorable and idleness reprehensible. Entering upon a new year with this fixed determination, our fields will be better cultivated and the next harvest-time will find our granaries well filled with the products of the soil. The staple crops will be more abundant, and the financial embrrassments of the people will, by consequence, be greatly relieved. Let us cherish hope and practice such industry as shall merit the fulfillment of these anticipations.

The Governor then proceeds to make sundry recommendations in reference to the details of organization of the State courts and criminal law, alluding to the provision of the State Constitution that certain courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction in cases which concern persons of color. He says the Civil Rights Bill, which has been enacted by the Congress of the United States, and must be respected and obeyed until pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States gives the person of color the same rights in all the Courts, State as well as Federal, as are enjoyed by the white race; and so long as white persons are liable only in the Superior Courts for felony, the same privilege must be accorded to persons of color, notwithstanding the supposed prohibition in the State Constitution—the Constitution of the United States being the supreme law of the land.

The Governor urges the propriety of providing for an election of members of Congress at a proper time, just as if those heretofore elected had been admitted; he alludes to Gen. SICKLES' recent order, remitting jurisdiction in all cases to the civil courts, and enforces the necessity of equal justice to white and black alike; he declares that the experiment of allowing negroes to testify in all cases has proved most satisfactory, and has had salutary influence in encouraging and elevating their moral sense. The experiment of free labor, though not entirely satisfactory, is far from proving failure. Where the blacks have been adequately compensated and kindly treated, they have generally labored faithfully. Suddenly relieved from the controlling will of others, and exempted from the compulsory labor which had through Life been exacted from them they have performed, during the present yea, an amount of voluntary labor which may well excite surprise. The indolence of some and the improdence of many will doubtless cause them to undergo much suffering before they are educated fully to the necessity of constant and untiring labor, and to proper thrift and economy.

A considerable portion of the message is devoted to a review of the finances of the State. The formal and immediate acceptance of benefits of the act of Congress donating public lands to aid and establish an Agricultural College, is urged. The Governor suggests plans for supplying destitute people of the State with corn and for relieving their pecuniary distress. He repeats his former recommendation that imprisonment for debt be abolished, and advises that insolvent laws be so amended that the debtor can obtain release from his obligations of surrender of his entire effects. He also urges the passage of a homestead law. He communicates the returns of the number of disabled soldiers needing artificial arms and legs, and urges beneficent legislation regarding the deaf and dumb, blind and insane. Lastly he opposes the Constitutional Amendment. History, he says, furnishes few examples of a people who have been required to concede more to the will of their conquerors than the people of the South. Every concession, so far from touching the generosity of the victors, has sharpened their malice and intensified their revenge. He reviews the series of pledges and concessions which the South has given since her armies laid down their arms, and alludes to the persistent exclusion from Congress even of such representatives as could take the test oath. Hence, he says, this Amendment has not been proposed by two-thirds of both Houses of a legally constituted Congress, and is not constitutionally nor legitimately before a single Legislature for ratification. Waiving this point, he contends that it is not consistent with the interest or with the honor of the State to ratify it. The third section, if carried out, would necessarily result either in perjury on the part of those who fill offices, or in anarchy if they are not filled. There are other objections of a grave character which might be urged. If the Amendment is adopted, we not only have no guarantee that our representatives would be admitted to Congress, but there are unmistakable indications that they would still be excluded. It is unnecessary, however, to dwell upon a subject which has been so far decided by the public opinion of the people of the State, that I am justified in saying that if the Constitutional Amendment is to be adopted, let it be done by the responsible power of numbers, and let us preserve our own self-respect and the respect of our posterity by refusing to be the mean instruments of our own shame.

ILLINOIS.

A Policeman Shot by a Burglar—Contributions to the Paris Exhibition—The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Opened 300 Miles West of the Mississippi.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

A Policeman named MOESCH was shot in the hand by a burglar this morning. The thief was endeavoring to get into a house on Clark-street, and as the officer approached him fired. The officer fired two shots back, but the thief escaped, wounded. Another encounter between officers and a burglar occurred during the night, in which the burglar was captured. The police force is so inadequate that the city is overrun by desperadoes. Only thirty-five policemen guard the city at night.

Hon. S. M. CULLUM, Radical Congressman, and family are in the city, *en route* to Washington. He was serenaded by the Irish Republican Club, at Springfield, previous to leaving.

A car load of Northwestern contributions to the Paris Exposition leaves here this week, mostly from Illinois.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was opened to Woodbine to-day, 300 miles west of the Mississippi River.

KENTUCKY.

Lynch Law at Lebanon—Suicide of a Louisville Lawyer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Nov. 26.

A special dispatch to the Louisville *Journal* says that three robbers were taken from Lebanon jail on Saturday night by a mob and hanged.

MOSES S. FIELD, a lawyer of this City, committed suicide to-day.

Capture of a Robber.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

H. C. BALL *alias* Maj. Hines, of Franklin, Ky., has been arrested at Nashville, charged with being one of the robbers of the pay train recently. He was formerly of MORGAN's staff.

TENNESSEE.

Opening of a Section of the Knoxville and Louisville Railroad—Political Test Oaths.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The first section of the Knoxville and Louisville Railroad was opened to-day by an excursion train of invited citizens, which ran to the Clynch River, where a splendid new bridge is building. The work on the second section of twenty miles is being vigorously pushed. This is part of the Great Trunk Road, from the Ohio River to Charleston, on the sea coast.

C. W. JONES was to-day elected President of the Knoxville and Charleston Railroad.

The United States Circuit Court, Judge TRIGG, met yesterday, and will sit for some weeks.

In the Supreme Court of the State an important decision was made to-day in the case of THOMAS, E. CHAMPION against the State, in which the Judges held that a Circuit Judge could not exclude attorneys from his Court by prescribing political test oaths. Gen. CHAMPION was an officer of the Union Army, and denied the right of the Judge to force him to swear to support all the acts of the present State Legislature.

Death of Hon. Cave Johnson.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Nov. 27.

Hon. CAVE JOHNSON, Postmaster-General under President POLK, died at noon on Friday last, at his residence at Clarksville, Tenn., aged 72 years.

VIRGINIA.

A Murder Near Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 27.

A soldier named FLEMMING, of the Eleventh United States Infantry, garrisoned near this city, was murdered by a comrade yesterday.

The Virginia Horse Fair—Preparations for the Races.

RICHMONE, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The Virginia Horse Fair and racing excites considerable interest among the sporting fraternity here.

Polly Ann and the *Baltimore Colt* are matched for a race at Jackson Park to-morrow for a premium of $500.

Dexter, Silas Rich and *George M. Patchen, Jr.*, are to run on Thursday for a premium of $1,500.

A purse of $1,000 is held for Friday, when the following horses will be entered: *Lady Warwick, Flyaway*, of Danville, Va., *Virginia Maid* and *Baltimore Country Maid*.

Suspension Bridge Over the Ohio—Water for Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The great suspension bridge over the Ohio River at Cincinnati, which is 2,252 feet long, will be opened to pedestrians on Saturday, Dec. 1, with appropriate ceremonies. It is the longest single-span bridge in the world, costing $2,000,000. The railway tracks are laid over its span from centre to centre of towers, 1,057 feet.

A project is on foot to supply Cincinnati with pure water from the Little Miami River, which is six miles above the city. The solid and rapid growth of the city demands this enterprise.

The cholera has entirely disappeared from the city.

Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. MARETZEK opened his regular Brooklyn season to a house that was not quite as full as is ordinarily the case, nor as full as it should be. But the fact is that the City of Churches is having a plethora of entertainments just now, and the people are prone to be critical, not to say captious in their desires. However, "Ernani" was given with a superb cast, and, although Mlle. POCH was somewhat sensitive to the coolness of the audience, as an entirety the opera never has been given better. The first and third acts were particularly brilliant, the curtain falling at the close of the latter with a perfect storm of applause. On Thursday "Elisir d'Amore" will be presented with an exceedingly strong cast.

The occasion of EDWIN BOOTH's reappearance at the Winter Garden last evening was the signal of an immense crush, as might have been predicted. Every seat was sold long in advance, and "standing room only" was placarded outside some time before the curtain rose. The audience was of that refined character which Mr. BOOTH notably attracts, and from the elegance of dress which prevailed it might have been mistaken for an opera night. It is rather late in the day to criticise Mr. BOOTH's rendition of "Hamlet," or to lavish supererogatory compliments upon the manner in which the piece is put on the stage by Manager STUART. All the accessories and surroundings are pre-Raphaelite in their character, and nothing that is represented as done in Denmark could offend the most exigeant and hypercritical Dane. The house has been most handsomely dressed, a number of *loges* being introduced in the dress circle adjoining the proscenium boxes, which, with their bright crimson decorations, give picturesqueness and liveliness to the view, while their value will be fully appreciated by those who like as near an approach to privacy as it is possible to procure in a public place, and are prejudiced against the encroachments of angular and inconsiderate elbows. During his retiracy Mr. BOOTH has gathered fresh force and fire, and well merited the enthusiastic plaudits with which he was received—a double-hand *cancan* for the first ten minutes of his appearance and a call before the curtain at the end of nearly every act. "Hamlet" will be given at the matinée to-day, and again on Wednesday night. This evening the English opera.

ITALIAN OPERA.—AUBER's delightful opera of "Fra Diavolo" will be given at the Winter Garden to-night. The cast includes nearly all the best artists of Mr. MARETZEK's splendid troupe: Miss KELLOGG, Mme. NATALIE TESTA, Signor MAZZOLENI, Signor RONCONI, and Messrs. BERNADI, DUBREUIL and FOSSATI. We need say nothing of the work, except that Signor RONCONI makes a special and peculiar character of the typical Englishman whose name is *Lord Rochburg*. Mr. CARL BERGMANN leads.

POPULAR CONCERT.—The third popular concert of the series offered by Messrs. BATEMAN and HARRISON takes place to-night at Steinway Hall. Mr. THOMAS' celebrated orchestra will be there, and the soloists are Miss LIZZIE ALLEN, (soprano,) Mr. B. BOECKELMANN, (piano,) and Mr. G. W. COLBY, (conductor.

BOOTH IN BROOKLYN.—Our Brooklyn friends have for a long time made persistent endeavors to induce Mr. BOOTH to appear at their beautiful Academy. Long lists of highly-respectable names have been presented as indorsers of flattering requests, and personal efforts have been indulged in by heavy stockholders and even by the directors of the Academy, in the fond hope that Mr. BOOTH would find time to visit the City of Churches. But until now it has not been possible for that gentleman to present either "Hamlet" or "Richelieu" in a style that pleased him. Mr. STUART has, however, now made such arrangements as enable him to furnish the stage properly and mount the play correctly, and Mr. BOOTH will appear as *Hamlet* at the Academy, on Friday evening. That the house will be brilliantly crowded we have no doubt; that the play will be admirably portrayed we know.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Radical Republican School Nominations.

The Radical Republican School Conventions met last evening and made the following nominations:

First District—For Commissioner, SMITH BLOOMFIELD, Jr.

Second District—For Commissioner, OTTO H. COOP.

Third District—For Commissioner, JACOB C. BOGART.

Fourth District—For Commissioner, SAMUEL P. PATTERSON.

Fifth District—No meeting.

Nominations for Aldermen.

Candidates for Aldermen were nominated in the several districts by the conventions of the various parties, last evening, as follows:

CHRISTIAN B. WOODRUFF was nominated by the regular Republicans in the Third District.

WILLIAM R. STAFFORD was nominated by the regular Republicans in the Ninth District, in place of Mr. VANCE, declined.

THEODORE ALLEN, the nominee of the Mozart Party for the Fifth District, was indorsed by the Tammany Convention. Mr. ALLEN was also indorsed by the regular Republican Convention.

Councilmanic Nominations.

The following Councilmanic nominations were made last evening:

The Radical Republican Convention of the Sixth District nominated JOHN J. KEHOE, JOSEPH HAZEL, NICHOLAS SEIGER, EDWARD JACKMAN, and MATTHEW DAVIS.

Messrs. SEIGER and JACKMANN also received the Constitutional Union Democratic nomination.

The Democratic Union Association of the Fifth Councilmanic District nominated MICHAEL B. COX, HENRY OBERLE, JOHN DEVLIN, PETER CALKIN, and WM. LAMB.

Temperance.

The Sons of Temperance have arranged for a vigorous temperance campaign in this City and Brooklyn during the approaching Winter. It was commenced on Monday evening of this week in the Second-avenue M. E. Church in Harlem, where a very large and appreciative audience gathered to listen to an address by the distinguished Canadian orator, EDWARD CARSWELL. Union Division, of Harlem, and Crystal Stream Division, of Mott Haven, appeared in regalia. After prayer by the Pastor of the church, Rev. JOHN PARKER, and singing by a glee club, Mr. CARSWELL was introduced and spoke for an hour and a half, in a strain of eloquence that fully justified his reputation as among the ablest and most entertaining of living temperance advocates. He held his audience spell-bound, now convincing by his argument, now melting to tears by his vivid word pictures of the woe and misery caused by intemperance, and now convulsing with laughter by his inimitable sarcasms and apt illustration. To the many who could not gain admission to the house on Monday evening, it will, doubtless, be gratifying to know that Mr. CARSWELL speaks again at a general meeting in the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Downing and Bedford streets, on Thursday evening of this week, and efforts are being made to secure his services in the City and State during a portion of the Winter.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. J. T. Farnsworth, Illinois; Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago; Hon. E. B. Judson, Syracuse; Hon. G. W. Jones, Tennessee; Hon. R. R. Bridges, North Carolina, and Prof. De Bow, Tennessee, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Senator Conness, of California, is at the Everett House. Ex-Gov. Buckingham, Connecticut, and Gen. Wood, St. Louis, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. John S. Preston, South Carolina, is at the New-York Hotel. Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, Iowa; Gen. Benham, U. S. Army; Hon. E. B. Morgan, Aurora, and Hon. James W. Grimes, Iowa, are at the Astor House. Hon. C. M. Depew, Peekskill, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Hon. D. P. Wood, Syracuse, and Hon. S. R. Williams, New-Jersey, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

CHANGE OF BOATS.—The *Newport* has been withdrawn from the Fall River Line and the *Empire State*, one of the staunchest and most popular boats on the Sound put in her place. The *Old Colony* and the *Empire State* have been thoroughly overhauled, painted, gilded, fitted with gas pipes and steam heaters in the most approved style, and form the regular Fall River Line, of which Mr. LITCHFIELD is the New-York manager.

A SUICIDAL ATTEMPT.—At a late hour on Monday night WILLIAM W. WARD, of No. 726 Broadway, attempted suicide while intoxicated by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. Owing to the condition in which WARD was at the time the wound will not prove fatal. A surgeon was called who dressed the wound, and WARD is doing well.

Reclamation of Waste Land.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: I noticed in the New-York *Tribune* of the 10th instant, an article under the caption of "Marsh Draining," which I think requires some notice. The personal allusion to me and my invention I pass over, because my plan has not yet been put into practical operation, and because I seek both public and private criticism to sift it as thoroughly as possible until it shall be demonstrated in actual use. The article in question is evidently the production of one who knows nothing of engineering, and who is equally ignorant of the subject treated. However, as the statements—although not at all pertinent to the question—might lead many of those interested in these lands to erroneous conclusions, which I conceive to be clearly the intention of the article, is the sole reason for my noticing it. The mention of an expense of $200 an acre as the cost of reclaiming the lands is sufficient evidence, to my mind, that it was written in the interest of the "Tide Water Company," a corporation which obtained from the New-Jersey Legislature, by some means, last Winter, the most liberal, the most monopolizing, the most unguarded and unsafe charter privileges, as far as the public is concerned, ever granted by any Legislature in the United States. It simply amounted to taking the private property of individuals who owned the land, and under pretence of a public benefit, by the levy of an unlimited annual tax upon it, which should be perpetually collected; thus actually converting the land, or at least all its products and value, to the use and benefit of the Company. The bill was so obnoxious and unjust that Gov. WARD vetoed it. But the Company rallied their forces, and just at the close of the session passed the bill over the Governor's veto. Before proceeding to operate, an injunction was served on them by some of the land-owners. The case was argued before the Chancellor of the State, who, in an elaborate opinion, emphatically decided that the injunction should stand. I have before me the pamphlet containing the Charter, the bill of complaint and the Chancellor's decision in the case. I extract one or two paragraphs from Chancellor ZABRISKIE's opinion of this Charter and its illegality. He says:

"The act under consideration does not fall within the principles on which those laws regulating the use and enjoyment of property known as police laws, are based. While it provides for the drainage of lands, it is not enacted at the request or for the benefit of the land-holders, but that the Company may make a profit out of the scheme," &c. Again, in speaking of the power and right of the Legislature to enact such a law, he says: "And that as they have declared in the preamble of this act, that this will be a public work, the Courts cannot review and consider it. If this were so, the restrictions of the Constitution would be of little avail—the Legislature who determined to exceed their power to gratify some favorite, only need to recite that it would be great public benefit to have L.'s hotel transferred to S., and they could make the grant * * * Again, the Constitution vests in the Senate and General Assembly the legislative or law-making power. They can make laws, the rules prescribed to govern our civil conduct. The are not sovereign in all things—the executive and judicial power is not vested in them—taking the property of one man and giving it to another, is not making a law or rule of action; it is not legislation—it is simply robbery," &c.

This is sufficient to show some of the leading features of the excellent decision of the Chancellor, which should be generally read and digested, as it strikes at the root of a great public evil, viz: monopolies—of which the State of New-Jersey has already more than her share in exclusive railroad charters; and I only hope that, for the public good, it will be sustained in the highest court, to which the Company have appealed the case; and notwithstanding the efforts that the Company are making to have his decision reversed, the learned Chancellor who has delivered so just a judgment, worthy of Kent or Story, may be left to take care of himself and his decision, while the public can witness the timely decease of the "Tide Water Company."

The *Tribune* article contains some very remarkable information for the Jersey people who own these marshes, particularly as to the value of the lands when reclaimed, and the possibility of reclaiming them. It cites the Haarlem Lake in Holland, where the hydrostatic pressure is thirteen feet, and is subject to more than that at times, thus requiring high banks and dykes to resist it, and infers from this that the raising and emptying the water is so expensive, &c., &c., that the calculation of the writer becomes confusing. Now the Haarlem Lake and the Newark Meadows are not parallel cases. They cannot be reclaimed in the same way. It is admitted that the Newark Meadows lie much higher than the lake, and that they are never submerged, as I know by traveling past them for 15 years almost daily, and yet the cost of drainage is put up by the writer to the exorbitant figure of $200 an acre. The drainage of the rain-fall is asserted as an obstacle in the way, whereas the elevation of the land renders all expensive plans for this purpose unnecessary; the usual surface drains would answer, and any engineer can calculate for the surface drainage of any large tract of land. The Bedford Level, on the coast of England, is referred to in connection with the rain-fall, but these plains lie at the foot of a mountainous country, and have, of course, to receive all the mountain torrents which overrun the lowlands, and this in a country of almost continued rain. These flats in England receive an area of water from this source six times greater than their own surface. In this country we have not rain enough for purposes of the proper irrigation necessary for the cultivation of the land. In respect to the drainage of the rain-fall, therefore, there is no parallel between the Bedford Level and the Jersey Marshes. The same Jersey Meadows were subjected to the experiments of Mr. SWARTWOUT, a visionary speculator, years ago, who spent a good deal of money in constructing some eight or ten miles of dyke to no purpose. Not being an engineer, as I have been informed, he did not understand the work he undertook to accomplish, and his experience, if nothing more, should prove the utter futility of another attempt upon the same principles, which I perceive, by the contract of the Tide-water Company with the Commissioners appointed by the State, under their charter, that Utopian Company propose to adopt, only on a larger scale, costing a great deal more money, and charging all the outlay upon the owners of the land. The statement in the *Tribune* article concerning the formation of the soil, and its foundation, &c., is so untruthful and deceptive that it would be unnecessary to notice it, only that a great portion of the owners of this ground are ignorant of its value and the simplicity of its practical reclamation, and the object of the article is manifestly to deceive them upon these points. It is only necessary to shut out the tidal flow of salt water, and keep it out so effectually that vegetation cannot feel its influence, but the saline particles deposited even from one flow of the tide would destroy all garden vegetables, except, perhaps, asparagus and celery, for a whole year. It is well known, from the experience of SWARTWOUT and others, that no embankment of its natural earth, with ever so wide or deep a ditch, would be protected against the devastation of rats that swarm in these marshes. They would make a honeycomb of it in a few months.

All that I pretend or have pretended to accomplish in the introduction of the iron plates, is, that of an *impervious* wall, as deep as may be required to *keep* the salt out and all its effects on vegetation, and at the same time render it permanently so, by a substance that rats cannot destroy or ever perforate. This is certainly very simple, and comparatively inexpensive, and, as I have believed from a long acquaintance with the nature of those marshes, all that is necessary. In confirmation of my opinion, I will submit those of scientific gentlemen, whose profession it is to know and decide upon such matters.

I admit the great value of the land in question, when made available, and the importance—in fact the *necessity* of reclaiming it. But, to stop all cheating of the owners and any speculation to that end, I will merely state that I have formed a Company for the purpose of reclaiming those same marshes—as well as others—in a practical and legitimate way. The gentlemen composing the Company are of the first business men in New-York. No bank or institution of any kind has a better set of men to direct it, as you will know from their names, which I give you, confidentially, herewith. They will take their own time, and their own mode and place, for commencing operations; but that they are able to proceed and carry out the work, when once commenced, there can be no doubt on the part of the public, or of parties interested. They have already bargained for casting and preparing the plates, and have *accepted* a written estimate from Messrs. KENNEY & HALLADAY, of Jersey City, a well-known firm, for doing all the work necessary to a reclamation.

I now offer to the land owners, and to the public generally, that we will reclaim any of the large marshes in New-Jersey, or in the vicinity of New-York, in a body, except when extra dyking is necessary, for $10 an acre, and will fully warrant and give bonds to make the reclamation as perfect as will be possible, by shutting out and keeping out the tide water, and all its effects and influences, for 50 years, (the usual term of existence for charters and corporate companies,) only requiring of the owners to make the surface drains necessary to carry off the surplus rain-water, the same as any other land embracing a large and level area, and pumping it out either by steam, wind or water power, and arranging the gates to avoid extensive pumping as they wish, or may find most expedient. This offer I make publicly, and am ready to give the necessary security to back it. I do not see how any Legislature can reasonably grant to a company of ten or twenty persons an exclusive charter, embracing privileges to spend as much money as they may choose, by adopting the notions of any person who is not skilled in the science of engineering and draining such land, and charge the whole to the land-holders, whether willing or not, in the face of such a direct offer, and as I belive in letting *doctors*—men who understand the matter—decide as to the mode of treatment, I hand you herewith a statement of some of our most eminent engineers, and beg that you will publish it in connection with this communication. My only apology for trespassing so largely upon your space, is the fact that the subject is one of great public importance, and hence the greater danger of irresponsible and untrustworthy schemes being gotten up to deceive honest people and owners of that land. The accompanying statements speak for themselves.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
S. B. DRIGGS.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 27, 1866.

TRINITY BUILDING, Nov. 19, 1866.

S. B. DRIGGS, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* The method patented by you for the drainage of swamp or wet lands is unquestionably, in point of economy and expedition, the best plan ever suggested. Its great simplicity renders it eminently practical; but what is of most consequence, where drainage is undertaken on as large a scale as that which is now to be commenced on the New-Jersey salt meadows, is its durability. The combination of cast-iron plates, with an earthen embankment in which the plates form an impervious core, secures the dike against the inroads of borers and against any crevasse; while the small amount of embankment required by the combination, determines the economy of the work and rapidity of its execution.

Yours respectfully,
EGBERT L. VIELE.
Civil and Topographical Engineer.

I have examined Mr. DRIGGS method of reclaiming swamp lands, and fully concur in Gen. VIELE's opinion.

STEVENSON FOWLE,
Civil Engineer and City Surveyor.

Business with Pleasure.

The steamer *Scotia*, which arrived at this port yesterday, brought as a passenger Mr. J. V. Brokaw, of the house of Brokaw Brothers, Merchant Tailors, No. 34 Fourth-avenue, who, with some friends, has just returned from an extensive tour through Europe.

Although the trip was undertaken for recreation and pleasure, Mr. Brokaw has turned it to practical account.

As he passed through Paris, on his return, he made a selection of fancy cassimeres of the latest and most fashionable styles, and had them shipped at once. The goods were delivered from the Custom-house on Monday, and will appear on Thanksgiving Day on the persons of some forty or fifty of his personal friends, who had left their measures in anticipation of this arrival. The goods will be open for inspection to-day.—*Advertisement.*

"A Woman's Glory."—The magnificent hair of numerous American ladies is ascribed to the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. No other preparation so exactly suits the various conditions of the human hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine,
Prevents the Hair from Falling.
Burnett's Cocoaine,
Promotes its Healthy Growth.
Burnett's Cocoaine,
Affords the Richest Lustre.

Acknowledged everywhere to be the cheapest, most elegant and efficacious

Hair Dressing and Invigorator in the World.

Sold everywhere, $1 per bottle.

Two or Three Colds in Succession

Will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis. Sold everywhere.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Beautiful Hair.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out, keeps the head clean, strengthens the weakest hair and promotes its growth. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Beautiful Teeth, Sweet Breath!
DR. QUERU'S DENTOPHILE.
The perfection in Dental Chemistry.
It combines the properties of all good dentifrices.
Price 25 and 50 cents.

A Sure Pile Cure.
Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ristori.
J. GURNEY & SON.
HAMILTON & LITTLE.—*Advertisement.*

Use Hull's Bay Rum Soap.
No. 32 Park-row. Sold Everywhere.

Finest Ready-made Overcoats and Business suits ever seen in this country. Boys', youths' and childrens' clothing, largest assortment in the City, at very low prices. Boys' all wool cassimere suits for $12 each. BROKAW BROTHERS, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 346 4th-av.

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, at Hunt's, No. 430 Broadway. Largest, cheapest and best assortment of custom-made work in the City. Also, made to order, at short notice. French boots and gaiters, of Gan's Paris make.

All the Furs of Fashion, including Royal Ermine and Russian Sable, Hudson's Bay Sable, and every shade and quality of Mink, will be the carefully selected and choice assortment at
GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes. Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Pioneer Yeast Powder of Snow White purity and reliable strength. Used by the best pastry cooks and hotels in this City. Made by TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 186 Front-st., N. Y.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Buckwheat Times have Come!—Hurry up your cakes with PIONEER YEAST POWDER. Ask your grocer for it.

See Musical Boxes, for Holiday Presents, under Musical.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Elliptic S. M. Co.'s Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 543 Broadway. Highest premiums Maryland Institute, N. Y. and Penn. State Fairs, 1866.

The Howe Sewing-machines—Lockstitch—for Families and Manufacturers—are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., 699 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Boys' All Wool
WINTER SUITS,
$10 AND $12, AND UPWARD.
All goods of superior make, and as low as any other house in the trade.
ABBATT & MOORE,
No. 507 Broadway.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway, N. Y., the most elegant wedding cards in the City.

MARRIED.

DENNETT—JOCELYN.—At Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Nov. 24, by Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, assisted by Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, Mr. NAPOLEON C. DENNETT, of Jacksonville, Fla., to Miss CAROLINE E. JOCELYN, of Brooklyn, E. D.

EDWARDS—LA FORGE.—At Port Richmond, S. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 27, by Rev. James Brownlee, THEO. W. EDWARDS, of Hudson City, N. J., to ELLEN, daughter of P. C. La Forge, of Port Richmond.

LOCKITT—LOCKITT.—On Monday evening, Nov. 26, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, at the house of the bride, Mr. JOSEPH LOCKITT, Jr., to AMELIA FRANCES LOCKITT, both of Brooklyn.

PRESTON—BROWER.—In the City of Poughkeepsie, on Sunday, Nov. 25, in the Washington-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. John E. Cookman, WILLIAM H. PRESTON, of Newark, N. J., to MARY S. BROWER, of the above-named place.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Monday, Nov. 26, Mr. SOVEREIGN B. ANDERSON, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 356 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 10½ A. M., without further invitation.

"And should he call us hence before the months have filled their rounds, we shall, 'not by the works of righteousness which we have done,' but through Jesus Christ, rest there where years are not counted, nor is the bliss measured by terms of time; but the joy is full, and the pleasures are forevermore."

BARRETTO.—On Monday morning, Nov. 26, NORAH M., wife of F. J. Barretto, and daughter of the late Gerard W. Morris, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at St. Ann's Church, Morrisania, at 3½ o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the 28th inst. Carriages will be at the Mott Haven Station to meet the Harlem train which leaves the 26th-st. depot at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BARNEY.—At Irvington, on the Hudson, on Monday evening, Nov. 26, NEWCOMB, only child of Newcomb C, and Elizabeth Sturgis Barney, aged 1½ years.

GIBSON.—At Bay View, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 27, ELIZABETH, wife of the late James Gibson, aged 53 years and 2 months.

"Dearest mother, thou hast left us,
Orphans in this world of pain,
But we'll trust in God our Saviour,
To meet you all in Heaven again."

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Bay View, N. J., on Friday afternoon, Nov. 30, at 2 o'clock.

LINDSAY.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, JOHN LINDSAY, aged 50 years, 3 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of City Lodge No. 408, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 139 8th-av., on Friday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MORGAN.—On Monday, Nov. 26, Mrs. MARY A. MORGAN.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) Nov. 28, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of James M. Meade, corner of 2d-av. and 106th-st., Harlem.

MACE.—At Kingsbridge, on Monday, Nov. 26, HARRIET STAGG OLIVER, widow of the late John Mace, of New-York, aged 54 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Dutch Church, 3d-av. and 122d-st., Harlem, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 28th inst., without further invitation. The remains will be interred at Greenwood.

ROSELL.—At Sing Sing, on Monday, Nov. 26, after a short and painful illness, EDWARD O. ROSELL, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church at Sing Sing, on Wednesday morning at 12 M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot to meet the 10 o'clock train from New-York.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

WEEDEN.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, at Hempstead, L. I., on Saturday, Nov. 24, JAMES WEEDEN, in the 43d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from his mother's residence, at Jamaica, L. I. Cars leave for Jamaica at 9 and 11 A. M. from James-slip, 9:15 and 11:15 A. M. from 34th-st. Ferry, and Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., returning after the funeral.

WARE.—In Brooklyn, on Second Day, the 26th inst., HANNAH WARE, wife of the late Richard Ware, aged 78 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son, H. S. Ware, northeast corner of Gates and Grand avs., on 4th day, (Wednesday,) the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock.

OFFICIAL.—(No. 106.)

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 4 North River, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, dark hair, full face; been in the water about three weeks; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, no vest, gray pants, Congress gaiters, woolen socks, woolen shirt; found on the person the following articles: jack-knife, black handle. Letter D marked with India ink on left side.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

BODIES RECEIVED AT THE MORGUE.

MORGUE, TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET, EAST RIVER, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1866.

The body of an unknown man, found drowned foot of Pier No. 4 North River, was received at the Morgue at 4:45 P. M.; about forty years of age; height five feet eight inches, sandy moustache and whiskers, black hair; had on gray pants, all patches, gray undershirt, gaiter shoes.

THOMAS S. BRENNAN, Warden.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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By moonlight.—MOORE.
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Healing the Leper.
Storm at Sea.
"Help, Lord! or we perish."
Christ stilling the Storm.
"Clothed and in his right mind."
"Why stand ye idle here?"
Parable of the Sower.
Healing the Blind Man.
"Captive, beaten, bound, reviled."
Madonna de San Sisto.
"That watch'd thy slumbering infancy."
The multitude fed.
"To Thee the Lion's roaring call."
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Magdalen at the Foot of the Cross.
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NOTICE TO INSPECTORS OF REGISTRY AND ELECTION.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1866.

It is the duty of Inspectors of Registry to meet at the polling places of their respective districts on FRIDAY and SATURDAY next, at 8 A. M., and continue in session until 9 P. M. each day, in pursuance of Section 15, Chapter 740 of the Laws of 1865, which provides as follows:

In the City of New-York the Inspectors of Registry shall meet on Friday and Saturday preceding the charter election, on which occasion they shall use the register of electors made and perfected at the general election immediately preceding, which said register shall be revised, corrected and completed in the manner herein provided for revising, correcting and completing the register of electors made on the Tuesday three weeks preceding the election at general elections.

NOTICE TO VOTERS.

The places of registry and polling places at the Charter Election, to be held on the 4th day of December next, remain as they were at the late General Election, except where changes have been made and new places designated, as follows:

Twenty-first Ward, Second District, No. 397 3d-av.—barber shop.

Twenty-second Ward, Seventh District, No. 632 7th-av.—builder's office.

By order of the Board of Police.
S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

AT A MEETING OF THE ALDERMANIC Convention of the Regular Union Republican Association of the Seventeenth Aldermanic District, held at Washington Hall Tuesday evening, Nov. 27, MICHAEL HALLARAN was unanimously nominated for Alderman.
H. SCHULTZE, Chairman.
PAYSON DWIGHT, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE FIFTH Aldermanic Conservative Republican Convention, held at their headquarters, No. 724 Broadway, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 27, 1866, Mr. THEODORE ALLEN was unanimously nominated as their candidate for Alderman.
GEORGE L. CONDIT, Chairman.
ARCHIBALD BRADSHAW, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE DELEGATES of the Regular Union Association of the Ninth Aldermanic District, (Sixteenth Ward,) held at No. 81 8th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, GEORGE ROSS was unanimously nominated for Alderman.
ROBERT ARMSTRONG, President.
THOMAS LIVEY, Secretary.

FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—German Democratic and Union nomination for Alderman, SAMUEL T. MONTGOMERY.
HENRY SHIAL, Chairman.
CHAS. WILLETT, Secretary.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN, Seventh Aldermanic District, WILLIAM H. GEDNEY. WILLIAM M. ALLEN, Chairman, and EDWARD ALBERTSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and have on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

BANKERS,

NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

NEW-YORK,

DRAW ON LONDON AND PARIS, MOBILE AND NEW-ORLEANS. ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

UNION TRUST COM'Y

OF NEW-YORK.

No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.

CAPITAL $1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for married women, Guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.

IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad, or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. A. Low,	David Dows,
S. G. Wheeler, Jr.,	Benj. H. Hutton,
W. R. Travers,	Francis Skiddy,
Horace F. Clark,	Daniel Devlin,
J. B. Johnston,	Henry E. Davies,
J. M. Waterbury,	Henry K. Bogert,
Freeman Clarke,	E. B. Wesley,
Amasa J. Parker,	George W. Cuyler,
Allen Munroe,	James M. McLean,
Daniel C. Howell,	Elisha Riggs,
Augustus Schell,	James Forsyth,
John Magee,	J. W. Freeman,
Wm. F. Russell.	Wm. Whitewright, Jr.

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

ATLANTIC,
COMMERCIAL,
GREAT WESTERN,
NEW-YORK,
ORIENT,
PACIFIC,
SUN,
UNION,
WASHINGTON.

Insurance Scrip for sale by
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

TRUSTEES' NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been requested by the Board of Directors, and also formally required by creditors of the Company, to take possession of all such property of said Company as, by the terms of its deed of assignment, executed on the 20th day of September, 1866, did not pass immediately into their hands—

Hereby give notice that they have taken the said property into possession, with a view to the execution of the trust.

And they give further notice that they will receive written proposals up to the 10th of December, 1866, for the purchase, for cash, of the whole property of the Company, in gross or in detail, at different points—the same consisting of wagons, horses, safes, furniture, and all other articles heretofore employed by said Company in the prosecution of its business.

Inventories showing the character and location of the property can be seen at the office of the Trustees, No. 134 Baltimore-street, Baltimore, where all information in regard to the same will be afforded to persons desiring to submit proposals.

If no such proposals be received and accepted, the property will be offered at public sale, for cash, at such times and places as will be indicated in future advertisements.

JOHN BLAIR HOGE,
JOHN J. KELLY,
C. OLIVER O'DONNELL, } Trustees.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 BROADWAY,
Issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlen, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the State Auditor of the State of Missouri, at the City of Jefferson, in said State, on the first Monday in January next, for duplicate bonds and coupons, to be issued under the provisions of an act in the General Statutes of Missouri, of 1865, page 93, &c., for three bonds heretofore issued by the said State, with coupons attached, and belonging to the subscriber, which said bonds and coupons have been lost, and are described as follows: viz.: Two bonds dated 23d of July, 1855, numbers 124 and 125, for one thousand dollars each, with twenty-nine coupons attached to each, due from 1st of July, 1861, to 1st of July, 1875, at 6 per cent. per annum, issued to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, and assigned to "Bearer" by said Railroad Company, 18th of August, 1855. One bond dated the 5th of September, 1856, number 2,017, for one thousand dollars, with fifty-one coupons attached, due from 1st of July, 1861, to 1st of July, 1886, at 6 per cent., issued to the North Missouri Railroad Company, and assigned to "Bearer" by said Company, 5th of September, 1856.
JOSIAH SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.
Nov. 12, 1866. n14-lawtwW*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to adjournment to meet at the call of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Company, a meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling-green, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to hear the report of the Committee, and for such action thereon as may be deemed expedient. By order of the Committee.
H. P. ALLEN, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON & N. Y. R. R. Co.,
SYRACUSE, Nov. 14, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of December next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and continue open until 1 o'clock P. M.
O. WELCH, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 25, 1866.
THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Illinois, maturing on the 1st Monday of January, 1867, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, on the 7th, to the 23d inclusive, of January, 1867.
JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF HOSFORD & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
THE INTEREST OF MR. G. M. HUMPHERY in our firm ceases from and after this date. The business will be carried on by the remaining partners, under the same name and style as heretofore.
HOSFORD & CO.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1866.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1866, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 38 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

NOTICE—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Six Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Western Pacific Railroad of California, due the first December, will be paid IN GOLD on and after that date, by
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	112¾	113	June, 7-30	105¼	105¾
Coupon, 1881	112¾	113¼	July, 7-30	105¼	105¾
5-20 Regist'd '62	106¾	106¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116	116½
5-20 Coupon, '62	109	109¼	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	115¼	115¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	106¾	107¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115	115½
5-20 Coupon, '65	107¼	107¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114	114½
New, '65	108¾	108¾	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113	113½
10-40 Registered	99¾	100	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111¼	111¾
10-40 Coupon	99¾	100¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¼	110¾
Gold	143	143¼	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	109¾	110
August, 7-30	105¼	106	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109¼	109¾

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, 2d floor, over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors having increased the capital stock of the Company, pursuant to the act of May 1, 1866, to TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, (of which 50,000 shares remain to be issued,) have reserved FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS in cash out of the profits of the Company for the exigencies of the business, and have declared instead thereof to the persons holding stock on the books of this Company, at the closing of the transfer-books, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., a dividend of such fifty thousand shares of the stock of this Company as full-paid stock; being one share of new stock to every three shares of existing stock.
The certificates will be ready for delivery on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867, at the Company's office.
N. B.—Holders entitled to fractions in the above dividend, will receive a memorandum for the fractions to which they may be entitled, not carrying interest or dividends; for which fractions, when presented in sufficient amounts, certificates of stock will be issued. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., less Government tax, on the preferred stock of this Company for the year ending the 1st day of December next, payable on and after the 17th day of December next in the preferred stock of the Company, at par, to holders of said stock as shown by the books of the Company on the 1st day of December. The Transfer-Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 1st of December, and open on the morning of the 18th. Fractional parts of a share of the Dividend declared will be paid for in cash by the Treasurer at the rate of the price of the stock the day preceding the purchase.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 23, 1866.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Two Dollars per share, exclusive of the income tax, which will be paid by the Company. Eastern stockholders will, as usual, receive a check for New-York funds on and after the 20th of December. Those who have not heretofore filed with the Treasurer a general order to remit will receive their checks on written application to the Treasurer at Cincinnati.
S. E. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

UNION NAVIGATION CO., NO. 9 SOUTH WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable at the office of the Company on and after Dec. 5.
The transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 26th inst., and remain closed until Dec. 5.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOS. B. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1866.
NOTICE—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED States Petroleum Company have THIS DAY declared a dividend of two per cent. for the month of November, inst., payable on and after Saturday, Dec. 1. The transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 26th inst., and reopened on Monday, Dec. 3. By order.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending Oct. 31, payable at the office of the Company, Saturday, Dec. 1.
The transfer-books will be closed Tuesday, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Monday, Dec. 3.
By order of the Board of Directors,
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Dec. 1, proximo. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

SENSENDORFER MINING COMPANY.—A dividend of one per cent. on the capital stock has been declared by the trustees from the net earnings of the mines the month of October, payable Dec. 1, at the office of the Company. Transfer-books closed from Nov. 26 to Dec. 3, 1866. H. A. SHERRILL, Treasurer, No. 19 Broad-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

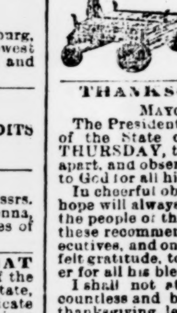
NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; six per cent. interest free of tax. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from Dec. 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.



HOWE'S
STANDARD SCALES.

In general use by the U. S. Government. Every scale warranted. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
25 second-hand scales cheap.
Repairing done.
FRANK E. HOWE,
LINDSAY I. HOWE,
No. 194 Broadway.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.
The President of the United States, and the Governor of the State of New-York, have recommended that THURSDAY, the 29th day of November, inst., be set apart, and observed as a day of Thanksgiving and praise to God for all his mercies during the past year.
In cheerful obedience to a custom which I sincerely hope will always be continued and honored, I call upon the people of the City of New-York, to give heed to these recommendations of the National and State Executives, and on that day, with great humility and heartfelt gratitude, to render thanks to their Heavenly Father for all his blessings.
I shall not attempt to enumerate them, they are countless and boundless. While rendering praise and thanksgiving, let us also fervently pray that God, in His wisdom and mercy, will lead the nation in safety through all the perils which endanger it, and make us in His own good time, a happy and united people.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

RAISINS—RAISINS—RAISINS.
100 whole boxes new Layer Raisins will be sold at $2 50 per box, by E. D. HAWKINS, No. 3 Vesey-st., side of Washington Market, third stand from Washington-st.

THANKSGIVING AT THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, NO. 32 EAST 30TH-ST.—Usual exercises at the Chapel at 2½ and 7 o'clock P. M.; also at the several schools at the time of gathering.
The friends of this institution are specially invited to be present.
Over a thousand children will dine at the Home and its industrial schools on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, viz.:
WEDNESDAY—11½ A. M., School No. 5, No. 1,285 Broadway, near 35th-st.—dine over 200.
THURSDAY—At 4½ P. M., the long tables will be filled at the Home, No. 32 East 30th-st.
FRIDAY—School No. 2, at 11 A. M., at No. 222 West 40th-st.—dine over 200.
FRIDAY—School No. 4, No. 15 Tompkins-st., near Broome, at 12 M.—dine 200.
Visitors cordially welcomed.
Gifts of food, clothing, &c., which are much needed, will be gratefully received.

THANKSGIVING DINNER.—ARRANGEMENTS are being made for the due observance of this annual festival at Five Points Mission, site of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st. Exercises in chapel commence at 2 o'clock, and the children's dinner will be served at 4 o'clock. The friends of the institution are invited to be present. All subscriptions and donations intended for this institution, should, to prevent mistakes, be carefully directed to Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Five Points Mission, site of the Old Brewery. By order of the Board of Managers, J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY B,
EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28.
THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMMAND are hereby notified that the funeral of the late GEORGE W. MOORE will take place THIS DAY, from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st. and 5th-av., at 12 o'clock. It is expected that every member will be present to pay the last sad tribute of respect to our late comrade.
By order, A. CLARK, Captain.

ATTENTION! MERCHANTS, PAINTERS AND AGENTS. Glass letters for store windows and signs, richly gilded, latest European styles. Unsurpassed for beauty, lasting and economy. Glass signs, door-plates, numbers, show-cards, frames, gilding, &c.; silver plated numbers for residences expressed everywhere; samples returnable. No. 107 Fulton-st., GLASS LETTER COMPANY.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—One pack of which will last longer and wear better than six packs of the old-fashioned sharp corners, as they will not split. For sale by all stationers at retail, and wholesale by the manufacturers,
SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 43 John-st., New-York.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.
Nov. 19, 1866.

DOUBLE GUNS, $10, $15, $20, $30, $40, $50, $75, $100; also a variety of fishing tackle. Sent by express to order by J. & J. BRUSH, No. 183 Bowery. A few second-hand double guns.

A SAFE FOR SALE—A LARGE SIZE SAFE; Herring's make. Address H., Box No. 6,027 New-York Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA.
The following property will be sold at a PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, on
THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1866.
Property at FORT FISHER, NORTH CAROLINA, as follows:
About 70,000 pounds unserviceable guns, shot and shell.
34 unserviceable gun-carriages, with the irons on them.
240 barrels damaged powder.
Laying at the railroad depot in ATLANTA, Ga.:
104,000 pounds cast-iron guns.
At the FINDLAY IRON WORKS AT MACON, Ga.:
A fine steam-press hammer, acting direct from cylinder; weight of drop 2,060 pounds.
At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS the following:
112,000 pounds cast-iron guns.
12,000 pounds cast-iron castings, some of them valuable.
330,000 pounds cast-iron scrap, (shot and shell, &c.)
6,000 pounds iron copper scrap.
190 field gun-carriages, with the irons on them.
140 ammunition chests, (black walnut and copper.)
60 sets artillery harness for two horses.
And a quantity of other property, consisting of, principally, saddles, horses, equipments, infantry accoutrements, (leather,) musket appendages, harness, bullet-moulds, powder-flasks and blacksmith bellows.
The sale will commence at 10 A. M. and continue until all the property is sold.
TERMS: Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered, or within ten days.
Persons desiring to purchase the property, either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., should examine it before the day of the sale.
D. W. FLAGLER, Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.,
Capt. of Ordnance, Comdg. Augusta Arsenal.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
LEEDS ART GALLERY.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on the EVENINGS of MONDAY, 26th, TUESDAY, 27th, and WEDNESDAY, 28th November,
at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the "Leeds Art Gallery," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st., a large and valuable invoice of pictures just received from Paris, among which are the following artists, viz.:

Jules Noel,	Ed. Frere,	Montfallet,
Veron,	Pecrus,	Goupil,
Delacroix,	Rosier,	Couturier,
Veyrassat,	Lambinet,	Knwasseg,
Lanfant de Metz,	Brissot,	Salmon,
Beaulieu,	Chaplin,	Cortes, &c.

Also, the following by other artists:

Verbeckhoven,	Geo. H. Hall,	Wm. Craig,
P. Villamil,	D. Johnson,	Rondel,
Boutelle,	Thorn,	Coleman,
Inman,	H. Ronner,	Everson,
	and others.	

The pictures are to be sold without reserve, and will be on exhibition on and after Thursday, 22d, and two evenings before the sale as above.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 9, 1866.
SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.
There will be sold by public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of November, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, New-York Navy-yard, two thousand (2,000) barrels of powder, composed of serviceable and unserviceable.
These powders will be sold by samples, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed by the purchasers; otherwise they will revert to the Government.
Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages, where the powder is not in barrels.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF RARE OLD MADEIRA WINES
AND APPLE BRANDIES,
Belonging to the estate of
WILLIAM GIBBONS, Esq.,
OF MADISON, N. J.
To be sold at auction,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st. The above are undoubtedly the most valuable Madeiras and brandies in the country. The sale is peremptory, and by order of Messrs. Purdy and Nicholas, who guarantee the genuineness of the above, and at whose store, No. 43 Beaver-st., the stock can be seen and all information given.

PUBLIC SALE.
The United States Marine Hospital and lot at Norfolk, Va., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, at 12 M., SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1866, on the premises.
The lot is 256 feet square, more or less, is finely located, having a frontage on Liberty, Water and Chestnut sts., and would make a choice site for a ship-yard, marine railway, &c. The building and grounds would also be admirably adapted for a boarding-school for either boys or girls.
Terms of sale—$5,000 cash, balance in equal payments of thirty and sixty days. A deposit of $1,000 will be required at time of sale. A certificate of sale will be given, and the deed to be executed upon the payment of the last installment of the purchase money.
LEWIS W. WEBB,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DEfault has been made in the payment of the consideration moneys mentioned in a certain mortgage, dated February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, made by the North American Lloyd Steamship Company to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that, pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company will by P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, offer for sale at the [salesroom of the] Merchant's Exchange, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, and sell at public auction the two several steamships, or vessels, respectively called *Atlantic* and *Baltic*—the said steamship *Atlantic* being of the burden of 2,667 98-100 tons, and the said steamship *Baltic* being of the burden of 2,644 44-100 tons, together with all and singular their respective masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Vice-President.
CLARKSON N. POTTER, of counsel, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.

PENN HORN OIL REFINING COMPANY.—By order of the Hudson County Circuit Court, New-Jersey, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, on MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, the Penn Horn Oil Refining Works, consisting of three stills of fifteen hundred gallons each, with engine, tanks and treating apparatus complete, on the most approved and latest plans, with fire-proof buildings and lease of ground, with renewals. The property is located on Penn Horn Creek and the New-York and Erie Railroad. The creek is navigable for steamboats and sloops, and the railroad has a turn out beside the works, landing crude oil direct from the oil district.
The works are complete in every particular, having been erected new during the present year, and ready for immediate operations.
Penn Horn City, the location of the works, is within two miles of Hoboken and Jersey City, and one mile from the western terminus of the Erie Tunnel at Bergen Hill. This property is believed, from its location, to be the most desirable of any in the country for refining of petroleum oil, as the saving in transportation alone is a profit over refiners differently located. The Paterson train will leave passengers going and coming on the day of the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; gilt frame, French plate, oval and mantle mirrors; rosewood and black-walnut suites, in crimson brocatel; black-walnut and rosewood marble-top centre-tables, black-walnut marble-top buffets, black-walnut work-tables, cottage suites, black-walnut office desks and chairs, black-walnut and mahogany extension dining tables and chairs, decorated vases, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; china, crockery, glassware, &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.
Also, at 12 o'clock, an executor's sale of gentlemen's new and second-hand clothing.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
THIS DAY (Wednesday,) Nov. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 250 West 19th-st., the entire furniture of the above house, viz.: rosewood parlor suites, in plush; rosewood etagere, chamber and dining room furniture, feather beds, comforters, hair and husk mattresses, china, crockery and cutlery, some fine oil paintings, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues at house morning of sale.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.—JAMES COLE'S SON will sell at auction, on the 6th day of December, at No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock, 8 lots on 10th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., fronting on the Park; 7 lots on northwest corner of 8th-av. and 14th-st., 4 on the avenue and 3 on the street; 14 lots on northwest corner 9th-av. and Braxton-st., 10 on avenue and 4 on the street.
For maps and particulars apply to auctioneer.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:
200 boxes fresh Malaga lemons, ex *Hulda;*
350 boxes fresh Malaga lemons, landing.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LIBERTY-STREET.
F. S. WINSTON, President.
Cash Assets, Nov. 1, 1866.
$17,316,001 83.

This Company issues Life, Endowment and Paid-up Policies, in various forms, and at rates as favorable as is consistent with security.

DIVIDENDS ANNUAL AND IN CASH,
which may be used in payment of premiums, or on paid-up policies, as an annual CASH INCOME TO THE ASSURED.

Attention is called to the
INSTALMENT FEATURE,
Securing to the beneficiaries annuities for any number of years after the death of the assured.
RICHARD A. McCURDY, V. P.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
ISAAC ABBATT,
JOHN M. STUART, } Secretaries.

MILLINERY.

MADAM NEWBERRY'S FRENCH DRESS-making establishment; ladies' dresses, cloaks and suits made at the shortest notice and after the latest French styles, No. 927 Broadway. Mme. Newberry has also on hand a very choice selection of French bonnets which will be sold at very reasonable prices.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals, &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,
JEWELERS, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 345 8th-av., Corner 28th-st.
We have a fine stock of watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, diamonds and other precious stones. We are patentees and sole manufacturers of American cuckoo clocks, ladies' watches, with secret locket for likenesses, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO'S.

DRY GOODS

LONDON MADE COLLARS.

THE CAVALIER,
THE CROMWELL,
THE EMBROIDERED,
THE GUARDS,
THE LONDON,
THE MILTON,
THE PRINCE OF WALES,
THE PATTI,
THE PARIS,
THE REFORM,
THE SHAKESPEARE,
THE TRAVELING.

A beautiful variety of the above goods, elegant in style and perfect in manufacture, are now offered at
POPULAR PRICES,
BY
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

FRENCH HAND-MADE COUTILLE CORSETS.
Fourteen cases just received per last steamer,
BEAUTIFUL SHAPES
and all sizes. The trade supplied on LIBERAL TERMS.
No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

GAYNOR,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

BLACK SILK QUILTED
AND EMBROIDERED SKIRTS.
Very elegant and warm for the Winter, at
GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

THE NEW FRENCH SKIRT,
AT
GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

WHITE EMBROIDERED, FLOUNCED AND TUCKED FRENCH SKIRTS,
Just received at
GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

FASHIONS AT THE RACES.
THE JEROME SKIRT IN BLACK REP
WITH WHITE HORSE SHOES,
AND IN WHITE VELOURS
WITH BLACK HORSE SHOES.
THE NEWEST AND MOST ELEGANT SKIRT OF THE SEASON. AT
GAYNOR'S,
No. 675 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

LINENS A SPECIALTY!
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a large and varied assortment of
TABLE CLOTHS and
TABLE LINENS by the yard,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES AND TRAY CLOTHS.
ALSO,
a full assortment of
RICHARDSON'S FAMILY LINENS,
LINEN SHEETINGS and
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
TOWELS,
TOWELINGS,
DIAPERS,
LONG LAWNS,
L. C. HDKFS., &c., &c.,
which they offer at very low prices and warrant every article pure Linen.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

NOW OPENING, 3,000 FINE

WAX DOLLS,

JUST IMPORTED FOR OUR

HOLIDAY TRADE.

ALSO,
NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS,
LACE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES,
DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES,
our well-known brand,
the most popular Kid Glove in the City.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
WE ARE CLOSING
OUR
BLACK SILKS,
English and French Merinoes, Alpacas, White Goods, Linens, Curtain Laces, Worsted Shawls, Worsted Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Gaiters, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
to make room for our
HOLIDAY GOODS.
To avoid the rush all through December, customers
WILL DO WELL
to make their purchasers early.
R. H. MACY,
14th-street and 6th-avenue.
66 Fourteenth-street, between 5th and 6th avenues.
204 and 206 Sixth-avenue.

BROCATELS, TAPESTRY, REPS.
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES, SHADES.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.
Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.
No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 6th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

FINE FANCY FURS.
CHAS. A. HERPICH
is now offering, at his spacious
FUR WAREROOMS,
No. 497 BROADWAY, near the St. Nicholas Hotel,
the extensive and elegant stock of
FINE FURS,
at lowest wholesale prices, the same as charged at his old stand, No. 37 Maiden-lane. This stock consists of the very choicest varieties of
LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS' FURS,
all of his own importation and manufacture.
CHAS. A. HERPICH.
No. 497 BROADWAY and No. 37 MAIDEN-LANE.

CLOAKS, FURS.
A most elegant assortment of
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS AND CIRCULARS,
in Velvet and Cloth, which
CANNOT BE SURPASSED.
Also, an unusually fine lot of
MAGNIFICENT FURS,
at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, just opened by
JOHN CAMPBELL,
No. 898 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
We cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CARPETS, CARPETS—H. O. FARRELL, Nos. 267 to 271 35th-st., one door east of 8th-av.; panic prices in carpets and furniture. Look at the reduction. Venetian stair, 45c., old price, 80c.; cotton and wool, 45c., old price, 80c.; all-wool, 75c., old price, $1 25; super-fine ingrain, $1 to $1 25, old price, $1 75 to $1 90. Our entire stock of carpets and furniture of all kinds correspond with the above reduction. Every article sold as warranted and delivered free. Brussels carpets, blankets and oil-cloths reduced equally low.

THE NEW CARPET STORE.—WE ARE offering our new and large stock of Carpets at a great reduction on old prices. Ingrains from 50c. per yard; Lowell, Hartford and Thomsonville three-plys from $1 90; English tapestry Brussels from $1 75; English body Brussels from $2 50; English Royal Velvet from $2 50. Oil-cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats and Matting at corresponding rates. D. KELLY & CO., No. 412 6th-av., corner 25th-st.

COLD FEET, HEADACHE, AND MANY other distressing maladies occasioned by Elastics on the limbs, entirely obviated by Mme. DEMOREST'S UNEQUALED STOCKING SUSPENDERS; they are simple, convenient and durable, instantly adjusted, requiring no buttons or sewing, and universally approved. Children's, 30c.; ladies', 50c.; mailed free.
MME. DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS,
No. 473 Broadway, N. Y.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—Velvets, ribbons, laces, embroideries, corsets and skirts at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.,
Will offer on
MONDAY, 26th inst.,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
SILKS
and
DRESS GOODS
at a great reduction, to close out before Jan. 1.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

A HEAVY CRASH IN MUSLINS.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c.; former price, 18c.
FINER GOODS, 14c. and 16c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 20c., 25c. and 30c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAS, 35c.
OTHER STORES CHARGE 44c.
The decline in Muslins is from 6c. to 10c. a yard.
GOOD BLANKETS, $1 50. Former Price.........$3 00.
BETTER QUALITY, 2 00. Former Price......... 4 00.
HEAVY BLANKETS, 2 50. Former Price......... 4 50.
ALL WOOL BLANKETS, $3. Former Price...... 5 00.
EXTRA ALL WOOL, $4, $5, $6 and $8.
The decline in Blankets has been very great.
Also BIG LOTS MERINOS, ALPACAS,
POPLINS, DRESS GOODS, &c.,
RETAILED AT WHOLESAL PRICES.
On Muslins and Flannels you can save from 6c. to 15c. a yard; on Alpacas and Merinoes from 25c. to 50c a yard.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 13th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing WRAPPING PAPER and TWINE for the use of the Post-offices in the United States, for one year from and after the 31st day of December next.
The said articles to be delivered free of expense at the Blank Agencies of the Post-office Department, at Washington, D. C.; New-York City, N. Y., and Buffalo, N. Y.
The estimated quantity of each article, and the quality thereof required at each agency, are specified below:
District No. 1, at Washington, D. C.
2,500 Reams of Wrapping Paper, 20 by 25 inches in size, of material and quality equal in all respects to that now in use in the Department, to weigh 22 pounds to the ream, and each ream to contain 20 perfect quires.
10,000 pounds of Jute, or other suitable Twine, hard twisted, and in balls, to weigh about one pound each.
2,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, about one-eighth of an inch in diameter, and in balls to weigh from one to two pounds each.
District No. 2, at New-York City, New-York.
12,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, similar to that described in the estimates for District No. 1.
27,000 pounds of Jute, or other Twine, similar to that described in the estimates for District No. 1.
10,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, similar to that required for District No. 1.
District No. 3, at Buffalo, New-York.
10,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, similar to that required for District No. 1.
20,000 pounds Jute, or other Twine, similar to that required for District No. 1.
10,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, similar to that described and required for District No. 1.
Proposals will be received for each article separately, and separately for each district, or for all the articles and for all the districts.
The contract or contracts will be awarded to the lowest and best bidder, to be determined after a careful examination, for the purpose of ascertaining which bid will, in its practical results, be most advantageous to the Department.
If the districts should be reconstructed, or the number increased or diminished, the articles shall be delivered at such place or places as the Postmaster-General shall designate, at *pro rata* rates.
And the Postmaster-General reserves the right on his part of increasing or reducing the quantity of the articles required over or under the estimates named in this advertisement, if he shall consider it necessary to do so.
Samples of such articles as are now used at the Post-offices can be seen at either of the above-named agencies.
Bidders will send samples of such articles as they propose to furnish with their bids.
Each bidder must furnish with his proposals guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantees are creditable, and reliable citizens must also accompany his proposals.
Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract.
A failure to furnish an article contracted for promptly, or the furnishing an article inferior to that contracted for, will be considered a sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.
Bids not made as required by this notice will not be considered.
Proposals must be marked on the envelope with the name of the article or articles proposed for, and the letter containing them addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25, 1866.
Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 13th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing Letter Balances for the use of the Post-offices in the United States, for one year from and after the 31st day of December next, of the following description, namely:
First—Balances capable of weighing eight ounces avoirdupois weight, to be graded down to quarter ounces. Of these, it is supposed, 800 to 1,000 will be required.
Second—Balances capable of weighing two pounds avoirdupois weight, to be graded down to half ounces. Of these, it is supposed, 50 to 100 will be required.
Perfect correctness and strength and durability will be required in the Balances to be furnished.
Samples of each description of Balances must accompany each bid; and the bidder who may obtain the contract will be required to furnish Balances ordered, of a quality in all respects equal to the sample.
Each Balance must be well and securely packed in a box, for transportation, and delivered free of all expenses to the Department, at the Blank Agency of the Post-Office Department, at Washington, D. C., where the same will be accepted, if found to be perfect and equal to the samples.
Each bidder must furnish with his proposals evidence of his ability to comply with his bid.
Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract.
A failure to furnish the Balances as contracted for, promptly, or the furnishing of those of an inferior quality, will be considered a sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.
Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Letter Balances," and directed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

TO ARCHITECTS.
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications, and estimates of cost, for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.
The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.
A premium of $3,000 for the first, of $2,000 for the second, and $1,000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.
The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the first day of February, 1867.
The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.
By order of the Board.
T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Recorder.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 30th inst., for the following supplies, which must be of the very best quality, to be delivered immediately, free of expense and Government tax, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat, to wit:
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
1 Wardell's patent saw-bench, with saws complete.
50,000 face brick.
60,000 hard burnt brick.
10,000 fire brick.
150 bbls. Thomaston lime.
2 bundles galvanized iron.
3 bundles Russian sheet-iron.
20 sheets 18-lb. Brazier's copper.
200 feet 6-inch iron water-pipe, heavy; 6 lengths 8-inch iron water-pipe, heavy.
10 feet 6-inch and 5 feet 8-inch iron sleeves.
1,500 pieces 1¼-inch spruce plank, 10 inches wide.
20,000 feet B. M. white pine plank, 2-inch, No. 1.
20,000 cubic feet rough cut Eastern granite.
20,000 cubic feet Eastern granite.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
200 gallons Winter strained sperm oil.
100 gallons Turpentine.
100 gallons boiled linseed oil.
1,000 lbs. white lead, in oil.
4,500 superficial feet 3-inch Southern yellow pine plank.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
100 bbls. charcoal.
575 bolts cotton canvas, No. 2 to No. 10.
500 lbs. cotton twine.
100 bbls. Thomaston lime.
100 gallons Winter strained sperm oil.
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
2,350 feet iron wire rope, hemp centre, No. 9, 2½ inches.
400 lbs. sheet brass, assorted.
12 scaling tools—Garvin & Farley's.
Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms, with further particulars for bidders, to be had at this office.
JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
For curb, gutter and flagging Ninety-second-street, between First and Second avenues.
For flagging Twenty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and East River.
For flagging Twenty-seventh-street, southwest corner of Second-avenue.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 17, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., required for furnishing the new Primary School-house now in course of erection on Vestry-st., near Hudson, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.
The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. H. BURRAS,
CLAUS PUCHHAFER, } Committee on School Furniture, Fifth Ward.
Dated Nov. 21, 1866.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., FRIDAY, 30th inst., for the delivery to the United States of two hundred and fifty tons "T" railroad iron, weighing about 50 pounds to the yard.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class waitress, a situation in a private family; she is willing and obliging, and neat and tidy in her habits; she is capable of taking any capacity in a private house; or would do chamberwork and sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as seamstress; can operate on Wilcox & Gibb's machine; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to do some chamberwork, or would attend to grown children; is willing and obliging; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as a first-class cook in a small private family, who thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; has first-class reference. Can be seen for two days at George W. Rose's Newspaper Depot, No. 71 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as infant's nurse and plain sewing, or assist with chamberwork; knows her business well; no objection to the country; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 78 24th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; has a thorough knowledge of the business of boning and larding, entrees and fine desserts; gets up dinner in good style; good references. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid or child's nurse, and do plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 314 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; the other as competent nurse; has four years' reference from present employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS TO MAKE engagements to go out by the day to do family sewing, or will do sewing at her own residence, either by hand or machine. Address No. 600 3d-av., between 41st and 42d sts., two stairs up.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing, cutting and fitting children's clothes; can sew on a machine; has good City reference. No. 201 16th-st., one door west from 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small private family; the best of City reference. Call at No. 169 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN A situation as cook in a small private family; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and assistant with the washing and ironing, or do light waiting; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111 East 28th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and sewing, or take care of grown children; no objection to the country; best City reference given. Call at No. 398 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, &c.; would do part of the washing; best City references. Call for two days at No. 111 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 5, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble person to cook and assist with the ironing; is a good baker; prefers a steady place to the highest wages; good reference. Call at No. 99 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement, to-day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress; would be willing to do chamberwork; is useful in case of sickness; has five years' references. Call or address No. 255 Avenue B, near 15th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; willing to work in a private family, hotel or boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 129 West 29th-st., near 7th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married woman in the country; has a boy four years old; understands milking and making butter; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Apply at No. 162 Washington-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse in a private family; of good character; understands her business; can take charge of an infant from its birth; the best of City references. Call at No. 303 6th-av., corner 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl a situation as seamstress and take care of children, or chambermaid; has the best reference. Call at No. 97 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY AN English woman; she understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 435 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as first-class waitress or chambermaid, and to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

WANTED—BY SEVERAL EXCELLENT SERvants, situations—some for general housework; also cook, washers and ironers, seamstresses, German help, Protestants, Catholics, &c.; to suit all, at the large National Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., above 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches, bread and pastry; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 242 East 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands boning and larding, all kinds of soups and pastry; refers to her former place, where she has lived for several years. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a reliable and capable girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, and is neat, economical and respectful; best reference. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; understands dressmaking, cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing; if not suited permanently would work by the day in a private family; good reference. Apply at No. 266 East 9th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, with good City reference, a situation as laundress in a private family or boarding-house. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as nurse and do plain sewing; is competent to take charge of a young baby. Call at her present employer's, No. 20 East 30th-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL A SITUAtion to cook, or cook, wash and iron; another for general housework. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist with nursing; she has got the best of City reference. Call at No. 104 4th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid and laundress, or would do the housework of a small private family. Call at No. 573 3d-av., cor. 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 110 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as laundress; is a superior laundress; has several years of the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WELL-recommended Scotch Protestant as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; would do up ladies' muslins or fluting if required. Can be seen at No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman for chamberwork and assist in waiting, or take care of children and make herself useful, is a good sewer. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a competent person, who can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can produce good City reference. Call or address No. 256 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG woman, to do the chamberwork and washing, or housework of a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-avenue, near 24th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as nurse and to assist with chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 77 West 28th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to assist in washing and ironing by an American Protestant woman; the very best of references. Apply at No. 249 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; is a good laundress; City reference given. Call at No. 126 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid and nurse, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation in the City or country; embroiders neatly; wages $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; can make good bread and biscuit; can give good reference. Can be seen at No. 175 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as waitress in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 52 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY WHO WRITES A GOOD plain hand a situation as copyist. Address COPYIST, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or to mind children. Call for two days at 194 24th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by an English woman; best of City reference. Address A. S., cook, No. 120 East 4th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to take care of children and do plain sewing or chamberwork, if required. Call at 146 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person to do chamberwork and waiting or fine washing. Call at 40 East 32d-st. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman, and first-class English cook; good references given. Call or address No. 94 5th-av., between 14th and 15th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid or laundress; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 35 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl; is a good cook washer and ironer; willing to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 108 6th-av., above 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation; no objection to assist with washing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at Mrs. Green's, No. 50 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 19 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and chambermaid, or as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 77 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as laundress in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 283 5th-av., corner of 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY by an experienced cook; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 209 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days; first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good City references. Can be seen at No. 430 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as first-class laundress in a private family; best of references can be given. Call for 2 days at No. 244 West 16th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as first-class cook, the other as first-class waitress; the best of City reference can be given; can be seen for two days. Call at 101 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and laundress, or chambermaid and nurse; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen till engaged at No. 874 6th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as a first-class seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit, and operate on the machine. Can be seen at No. 339 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUAtion as waitress and chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and chambermaid; can produce first-class City reference. Call at No. 136 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble English girl as chambermaid; would assist with the washing; City reference given. Call at No. 171 West 29th-st., basement door.

AT THE FRENCH INSTITUTE OF A. C. GAILLARD, No. 61 4th-av. Besides French, German and English, families can find the best Irish servants of the City, as first and second-class cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, lady's maids, housekeepers, waiters, coachmen, and girls and men to go to Europe, South, California and Havana.

A LADY IS ANXIOUS TO PROCURE A situation as infant's nurse for a respectable Protestant person; has long and satisfactory reference. Can be seen from 10 until 2 o'clock, corner of 31st-st. and Madison-avenue, opposite the church.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A GOOD situation for an excellent nurse; one who can take the best care of a child from its birth. For particulars apply at No. 33 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., after 10 o'clock.

A LADY IS ANXIOUS TO FIND A SITUATION for a girl who has lived several years in her family; as waitress or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; would be willing to take care of a grown child. Can be seen at No. 41 East 23d-st.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE would like to find situations for two excellent servants, a chambermaid and coachman. Apply at No. 14 West 23d-st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework: also coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

FAMILY WASHING DONE BY THE week or month, by one who understands the business thoroughly; fluting done by hand or machine; gent's clothes mended and promptly attended to, at No. 132 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS AND operator can serve a few more customers; best of reference. Address OPERATOR, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to obtain ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her residence, No. 129 West 31st-st.; the best City reference.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man; perfectly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; is a safe driver; will make himself useful; would go to the country; will be well recommended. Address P. J. M., or call for two days at Mr. Bradley's stable, 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands the business; will be found willing and obliging; the best of City reference from his last employer; no objections to the country. Address M. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN FOR a man who thoroughly understands his business and who has been in the employ of the advertiser for over a year; he takes pleasure in recommending him for his ability and excellent character. Address T. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man, a situation as coachman and groom; can produce first-class City reference; will be found obliging. Call or address JAMES, No. 80 West 24th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a colored single man who thoroughly understands the business; has no objection to the country; can give good reference. Address W. L., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST sober man as night watchman or porter in a wholesale store; willing to work; best of reference. Call or address WATCHMAN, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room No. 7, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COACHman and gardener; understands taking care of a gentleman's place; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference. Call or address WILLIAM, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of long experience; will be found willing and obliging; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address J. B., Box 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man of long experience; will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can produce first-class City reference. Address J. F. R., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a man of great experience; an excellent groom and driver; strictly temperate; very best City reference. Inquire, or address F. M., No. 58 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce first-class references as to his ability and character. Address T. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, an American, as coachman; can refer to late employer. Call or address W. C., No. 57 Centre-st., in the paper store, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COACHman, a situation in a private family; good recommendations. Apply at No. 62 East 23d-st., before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 18 YEARS OF age, wants a situation in a good house; has a good knowledge of book-keeping, and will make himself useful. Address W. JAMES, Box No. 161, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN A SITuation as a nurse to an invalid gentleman. Address T. V., No. 137 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A HOSIERY BUYER AND SALESman; one posted in buying and selling and having a good trade with jobbers, can make a good arrangement with an Importing and Commission house, about adding this branch to their business. Address with references experience, terms, &c., Post-office Box No. 5,095 New-York.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GOOD plain laundress and chambermaid; she must understand and be willing to assist in waiting; the best City references required. Apply on Tuesday, at No. 2 East 29th-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, A SHORT DIStance from the City, a young man to take care of horses, cows, &c., and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply, from 9 to 10 A. M., at No. 195 Fulton-st., second floor.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A PAPER hangings house; must write a good hand and be quick and correct at figures. Address, giving references and salary required, C., Box No. 2,548 Post-office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE young man to fill a position in an insurance office; a good penman preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, B. B., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT LACE AND EMbroidery salesman can have a permanent situation by applying to T. K. HORTON & CO., No. 225 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SIGN-PAINTER, who understands the City style of lettering; a steady engagement at good wages. Apply to or address HOJER & GRAHAM, No. 97 Duane-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best of City references required. Apply at No. 33 East 20th-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning.

AGENTS WANTED—IN ALL PARTS OF THE United States, to sell THE LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS, a new work, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, the great Historian. The work is finely illustrated; complete in one volume, and ready for subscribers. The author, the theme, and the elegant style in which it is issued, combine to render it one of the best books for agents ever published in this country. Exclusive territory may be secured by addressing
B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS WITH good recommendations wanted at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses and house-workers.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

ON DEMANDE—COMME VENDEUSE CHEZ une conturiere, une personne, capable parlant Anglais et Francais. S'adresser pour une semaine, au No. 6 West 11th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.
800 FOR SALE, 100 SLEIGHS, 500 HARNESSES,
1,000 STRAPS SLEIGH-BELLS.
C. WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms,
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DARK BROWN GELDing, Hambletonian and Morgan, 15 hands 1 inch; he trots in fifty and very beautiful and powerful; great spirit and endurance. Price $500. Private stables No. 203 Madison-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

GOVERNMENT HORSE-BLANKETS, new, $2 50 each; wagons, ambulances, tents, wagon-covers, rubber-covers, McClellan saddles, mule-harnesses, knapsacks, canteens, Colt's revolvers. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

A DOCTOR'S PHAETON—NEW, ALSO HARness, at private stable, No. 137 East 34th-st., near 3d-av. Sold at a bargain.

A BEAUTIFUL BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high; also turn-over-seat phaeton and harness. At corner of 5th-av. and 44th-st.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE—A SPLENDID family carriage, lined with maroon silk; Wood Bro's. make; for sale cheap. Apply at No. 600 Washington-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

SCOTLAND....SATURDAY....Dec. 1
THE QUEEN....SATURDAY....Dec. 8
DENMARK....SATURDAY....Dec. 15
VIRGINIA....SATURDAY....Dec. 22
PENNSYLVANIA....SATURDAY....Dec. 29

And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge. Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency. Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100....$30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 375 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 26
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 2.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER PERSIA AND TARIFA are requested to be on board, at the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, before 10 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 28th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st, SATURDAY, December 1, at 12 o'clock.
Passengers are requested to be on board at about 11 o'clock. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
NEW-YORK, November 27th, 1866.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency. Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 8.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE from New-York, Dec. 18.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 31.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 16.
The British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

TAPSCOTT'S
LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN STEAMSHIP PASSAGE OFFICES, NO. 86 SOUTH-ST. AND NO. 23 BROADWAY.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To London, Liverpool and Queenstown....$30
From Liverpool or Queenstown....35
Passage also by Tapscott's favorite Line of LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
Drafts for £1 and upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, issued on the most favorable terms by TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
HIBERNIA sails....SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
IOWA sails....SATURDAY, Dec. 15.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA, OF THE INMAN line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
Rates of passage—first cabin, $90; steerage, $30, currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
ETNA....WEDNESDAY....Nov. 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY....Dec. 1
CITY OF DUBLIN....WEDNESDAY....Dec. 5
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....Dec. 8
KANGAROO....WEDNESDAY....Dec. 12
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin....$90 | Steerage....$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....34
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA....Nov. 21
TARIFA....Nov. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Dec. 1.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Dec. 8.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

U. S. MAIL LINE TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
The regular departures of this line will hereafter be THURSDAY, at noon.
EAGLE, GREENE, Thursday, Nov. 29.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Thursday, Dec. 6.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Thursday, Dec. 13.
From Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY....Dec. 3 | MONDAY....Dec. 31
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR VERA CRUZ DIRECT.
The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ROUSSEAU, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, from Pier No. 37 North River, carrying the mails, passengers and freight.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The fast and favorite steamship TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL. VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
DEC. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
DEC. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
DEC. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. ——.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO CO., So'e Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class.
The above rates include the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and the first-class fares are for forward cabins of the Australian steamer; after cabin, latter $25 additional. Fares payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Two hundred and fifty pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger from New-York to Aspinwall by steamer; by railroad from Aspinwall to Panama, 100 lbs.; from Panama to colonial ports by steamer, 336 lbs. first class, and 168 lbs. second class. Freight to be paid on all quantities in excess of the above-named allowances on the several portions of route, and according to the rates of the several Companies.
Children under three years, free; under eight years, quarter fare; under twelve years, half fare; male servants, one-half fare; female do., three-quarters fare; men servants berthed forward, women do. in ladies' cabin.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
FIRST VOYAGE.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
FREIGHT
received and THROUGH BILLS OF LADING signed per OCEAN QUEEN, Dec. 1, (slow,) and per HENRY CHAUNCEY, Dec. 11, (fast,) connecting closely, as above.
For freight, through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on MONDAY morning at Charleston.
The steamships of this line will in future leave New-York on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE FLORIDA ports and the South and Southwest. Regular United States Mail Line WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The A 1 elegant steamship GRANADA is now receiving cargo, and will sail THIS DAY (Wednesday, Nov. 28,) at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
Freight received up to hour of sailing.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The popular and elegant steamship QUAKER CITY will follow on SATURDAY, Dec. 1.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 4, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 29. HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 6.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

THE BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
ALEX. BROWN & SONS, General Agents.
FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT PORT ROYAL AND KEY WEST.
The steamship LIBERTY will be dispatched as above, from Baltimore, on TUESDAY, Dec. 4.
☞ The steamships of this line are furnished with Frazee's metallic life-boats, in addition to life-boats and apparatus required by law. ☜
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to HENRY M. WARFIELD & CO., Agents. No. 16 Spear's Wharf, Baltimore.
N. B.—Passengers by this route avoid a long distance of sea travel.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. WADSWORTH, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow, Dec. 8.

FOR WILMINGTON N. C.
PIERSON'S WEEKLY LINE.
Steamship VIRGINIA, Capt. J. SHERMAN, is now loading at Pier No. 38 East River, and will positively sail THIS DAY, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

ST. JOHNS, P. R.; ST. THOMAS, LA GUAYRA AND PUERTO CABELLO.—The United States Mail Steamer GULF STREAM will sail from Pier No. 20, East River, SATURDAY, Dec. 1, making connection at St. Thomas with steamers for Jamaica and the Windward Islands. For particulars apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 85 South-st.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

THANKSGIVING EXCURSION.—OYSTER Bay, Huntington and Northport. The steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 14 East River (one pier below Wall-st.) on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 P. M., and 37th-st. at 3:15 P. M., returning on Friday, Nov. 30.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM, on Saturday last, a lady's large AGATE PIN, valued for its associations. The finder will leave it with C. W. PERRY, No. [illegible] Water-st., and no questions asked.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation—indeed, for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. A Literary Union of teachers and older pupils meets one evening weekly.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, with Primary Department, E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars, Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Handsome house and grounds between Central Park and Hudson River. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial instruction. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

ALL LOVERS OF THE BEAUTIFUL and interesting French language are invited to avail themselves of Dr. H. CARLOS' new, simple, sure, rapid and concise method of acquiring a conversational knowledge cheaply, quickly, easily, and so thoroughly as to use and speak it freely in the brief term of three months, or 100 lessons only, and at the cost of but $50. Classes formed on the 1st and 15th of each month. Hours for ladies from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. Hours for gentlemen from 5 P. M. till 9 P. M., at his Lingual Academy, No. 13 West 26th-st.
Amateurs who desire to join Dr. H. CARLOS' French classes are invited to subscribe before the 1st of December, at which date the Fall list will close. A few ladies can still be admitted from 2 to 3 and from 3 to 4 o'clock, and a few gentlemen from 5 till 6 and 8 till 9 P. M. Classes are open throughout the day. Terms $50. At No. 13 West 26th-st.

PROF. L. MALEZIEUX, FROM THE University of Paris, No. 1 Irving-place, will commence in a few days, classes of French language for ladies and gentlemen. Lessons three times a week, from 4 to 5 P. M., for ladies, and from 7 to 8 for gentlemen. Terms of 24 lessons, $15. Private lessons of literature and conversation—rapid method. Highest references. Prof. M. receives subscriptions daily, till 10½ A. M.

A LADY EDUCATED IN ONE OF THE best schools in Massachusetts desires to give instruction in the English branches, Latin, French and Music; unexceptionable references given. Address UNA, Station D.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A UNIVERSITY GRADUATE and classical teacher in a first-class private school in the City, two or three pupils; references of the highest order. Address TUTOR F., Station D.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with primary and commercial departments. Prepares for College, Business, West Point and Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—TOWNSEND'S Commercial Academy, No. 260 Bowery. Private instruction, day and evening, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, &c. Rooms for ladies; no classes.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal, MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

SCHOLARS WANTED BY A FRENCH lady who is disengaged after 3 o'clock four days in the week. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Station F.

CHEAP—STORE TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR sale at No. 103½ Division-st. Call soon.

TEACHERS.

A LADY HAVING TAUGHT PRIVATE classes in this City for many years, desires pupils in English at their homes. Address BOOKSTORE, No. 154 6th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 22 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.
Elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or single, on parlor, second and third floors, with board. Private table if desired. References.

BOARDING.—TO LET, TO ONE OR TWO SINGLE gentlemen, a back parlor, furnished or unfurnished, with board; family private; location central. Address, for particulars, W. H. F., Box No. 902 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING—PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS adjoining; also, rooms for single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.

NO. 48 WEST 24TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH first-class board, an elegantly furnished front parlor, with a secretary bed, $45 per week; a back parlor, furnished, $30; rooms suitable for gentleman and wife, or for two gentlemen, $22 and $25, do.; a pleasant room on the fourth floor, $10 for one or $18 for two persons; a small bedroom, $7; references exchanged.

A FEW YOUNG GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board in a private family, in a neatly furnished cottage house, where there are no other boarders. Call for three days at No. 320 West 36th-st., a few doors from 8th-av.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a private family, within thirty minutes' ride of the City Hall. Address, for three days, stating terms, &c., BOARDING, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, ENGAGED OUT during the day, wish to secure a pleasant room, with or without board, for the Winter. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, D. C., Station A.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOARD IN A PRIVATE French family for two young ladies, sisters; object, French conversation. Address Dr. H. CARLOS, No. 13 West 26th-st.

$7 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR board, with single room, at Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. Gentlemen rooming together suited reasonably.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET FURNISHED rooms, with or without board: every convenience; gas, bath, hot and cold water throughout the house; terms moderate. Apply at No. 138 East 35th-st.

NO. 44 JANE-ST., BETWEEN HUDSON st. and 8th-av.—Furnished back parlor and bedroom, with bath-room, and front room on second story, to let to gentlemen, with or without board.

A FAMILY OCCUPYING A SUITE OF rooms at Mrs. SEAVER'S, No. 254 4th-av., are about to go abroad; the rooms, with private table, may be had by applying as above.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, in suites or separately, with board, can be obtained at No. 28 North Washington-square.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS WITH first-class board, may be had at No. 48 West 24th-st.; references given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

FOR SALE.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUATED on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.
Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.
The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.
For further particulars, inquire of or address THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late Thomas Richardson, situated near West Farms, in Westchester County, about three miles from Central Park, and accessible from the City at all hours by steamboat and cars; contains about 90 acres; thoroughly English tiled, drained, and in a high state of cultivation, with large dwelling house in perfect order, containing all modern improvements, grounds beautifully laid out, with fine lawns, a great variety of fruit, evergreen and other trees; green houses, graperies, farm houses and outbuildings complete; the place is perfect in all of its appointments, and hardly surpassed by any in the country. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, at his residence close by, or at No. 29 Park-place, or to SAMUEL NIMMONS, No. 15 Broadway.

VALUABLE TIMBER AND COTTON LANDS FOR SALE IN EAST FLORIDA.—These lands are heavily timbered, mostly with yellow pine, and are located conveniently to the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad, and the Suwannee and other rivers, in Suwannee and Columbia Counties, East Florida, comprising over 41,000 acres, and will be sold in sections of 640 acres and upward. To the actual settler, no lands in the South offer greater inducements for either lumbering or farming purposes; and as a permanent investment, they present to the capitalist or speculator a prospect of the highest remuneration, from new connecting railroads, and the general improvements progressing in that section of the country. For further particulars apply to WM. BRYCE & CO., No. 29 Chambers and No. 5 Reade sts., where a map of the lands can be seen.

FOR SALE—FARM AND BUILDING SITES.—For sale at New-Rochelle, about 210 acres of land, very eligibly located, about half a mile from the depot, lying on two roads and easy of access to all parts of the land.
This land is capable of being laid out as building sites and built on at once, being very convenient to the railroad station, churches, schools, stores, &c. A large profit can be realized in a very short time. Price for the whole plot $65,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VIRGINIA COAL AND GRAZING LANDS.—A valuable tract of 32,000 acres of land, situate in Nicholas County, West Virginia, on the line of the Covington and Ohio Railroad and the James River and Kanawha Canal, for sale. For terms of sale, which are reasonable, and for other information, apply to THOS. L. BROUN, No. 95 Liberty-st.; or JOHN P. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE FARM OF 125 ACRES FOR SALE—Situated at Union-place, (formerly Black Stump,) Long Island, two miles from Jamaica and three from Flushing; 92 acres of the land are in a good state of cultivation, the balance of wood and salt meadow; there are a good dwelling-house and suitable outbuildings. Inquire on the premises of D. W. SKIDMORE, or of GEORGE SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR FARM, ABOUT 200 acres, 21 miles from New-York; very healthy locality, good roomy house, with fine lawn, well shaded; apple and pear orchards in good bearing; also, plenty of small fruits; fine large barn and other outbuildings. The soil is of the very best quality, and being so near to New-York, and also to Rahway, Plainfield, Elizabeth and Newark, makes it a desirable property. Apply to RICHARD WILLIAMS, 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A FINE FOUR-STORY STORE, 32X100, for sale on Beaver-st., $40,000; West 48th-st.—three-story brick house, $18,000; East 51st-st.—three-story brick, $15,000; Ridge-st.—two two-story brick, $7,000. ALBERT HAMILTON, No. 137 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN LEXINGTON-AV., A HANDSOME three-story white marble house, in perfect order, near 36th-st.; also, a very convenient and desirable corner house and stable in Williamsburgh; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND TWO LOTS, eight minutes' walk from Harlem Bridge. The house is built of brick; three-story and basement, French roof; ten rooms; water and gas. Apply to E. DAVIES, Great Western Insurance Company, No. 39 William-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE VILLAGE PROPERTY and several desirable farms in Spring Valley, Rockland County, on the Northern New-Jersey Railroad, one hour and a quarter from New-York. Apply to CROCKER & HAIGHT, No. 1 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, SIX NEW THREE-story and basement houses, all the modern improvements, on Claremont-av., near Fulton-av. Price $9,500. Terms easy. J. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 90 ACRES, 1¼ MILES from Rahway Depot; buildings in perfect order; cuts 60 tons hay. Inquire at Martin's real estate office, Rahway. Price $9,000.

A VERY FINE BROWN-STONE HIGH stoop house for sale or to let; immediate possession. Inquire on premises No. 93 60th-st., north side of Lexington-av., of JOHN GLASS.

FOR SALE—ON 87TH-ST., NEAR AVENUE A, eight lots of ground, each 25 feet by half the block. Price $10,000. G. A. KISSAM, No. 20 Pine-st.

FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES FOR sale cheap for cash, on Lexington-av. and 40th-st. Immediate possession. J. M. COBURN.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 1 READE-ST., between Centre-st. and Broadway, with the basement; also, No. 25 Chambers-st., with or without basement; offices in building No. 25 Chambers-st. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY to let to May 1; rent merely nominal to a responsible and respectable party. Address J. P., Box No. 1,407 Post-office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY (NO BOARDERS) will let an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, with or without board, to first-class parties; location very central. Call at No. 55 West 28th-st.

LOFTS TO RENT.—THE LOFTS OF NOS. 12 and 14 Cliff-st., near John; suitable for any hardware business. Apply to SAMPSONS & BALDWIN, No. 16 Cliff-st.

TO LEASE ON A GROUND RENT FOR twenty years, a large lot on Union-square. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, FOR one or two gentlemen, without board, in the first-class house No. 34 West 25th-st., near Madison Park.

TWO LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms on the second floor, to let to a couple of gentlemen, at No. 4 9th-st. References required.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY PLACE—WANTED TO RENT FOR one or two years, a large commodious house, in the neighborhood of Greenwich, Stamford or Darien; a furnished house preferred; must have 10 or 15 acres of land attached, and stable accommodations for four or five horses. Address, with particulars, STEPHENS, Box No. 502 Post-office.

LOFTS WANTED—SITUATED ON WEST-st., or on a cross street in its immediate vicinity, between Canal and Harrison sts. Apply to HENRY A. OAKLEY, No. 66 Wall-st., Howard Insurance Company.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S.C.
The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South. JOSEPH PURCELL.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

EXPRESSES.

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.
Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Rector-st., Empire Building. Temporary office, No. 298 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.
The GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY will THIS DAY open its first line between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, for HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.
They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:
For heavy freight to Philadelphia....40c. per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Baltimore....90c. per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Washington....$1 20 per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Georgetown, D. C. 1 20 per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Alexandria....1 60 per 100 lbs.
Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.
The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South, and Southwest, as a full express.
This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.
Orders may be left at either of the above offices.
S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.
S. GWYNN, President, E. C. PECHIN, Treasurer, No. 32 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

BARREL MACHINERY.
The American Barrel Machine Company offer for sale their improved machinery for the manufacture of staves for all descriptions of casks. They may be seen in operation at the Cooperage of Mr. William P. Bensel, No. 550 Washington-st., New-York, at the Works of the Portland Kerosene Oil Company, Portland, Maine, and at the Works of Downer's Kerosene Oil Company, at South Boston, who have adopted them for the manufacture of Minell's Patent Grooved Barrel. Further reference and full information may be obtained by addressing AMERICAN BARREL MACHINE CO., No. 151 Devonshire-st., Boston; Post-office, Box No. 528.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ONE LARGE ECCENTRIC PUNCH, eight iron water-tanks, about 400 gallons each; two spoke-lathes, jack-screws, hydraulic presses, force-pumps, anvils, vices, tools, &c., for sale by WESTLAKE & CO., Nos. 277 and 279 Cherry-st.

FOR SALE—BOILER, CONE-TANK AND double-jacket tank, power press, shafting, &c. Apply at No. 600 Washington-st.

DISTILLERIES FURNISHED AT SHORT notice, by GOULD MACHINE COMPANY, No. 102 Liberty-st., New-York, and Newark, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
WEEK OF CONSTANT NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
Combining alternate representations of the most popular and favorite modern and OLD STANDARD COMEDIES presented with beautiful scenery, correct costumes, original music, elegant stage appointments, and CAPITAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.
THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, will be presented Colley Cibber's excellent Comedy, THE DOUBLE GALLANT, concluding with a minuet and country dance.
A CAPITAL BILL will be presented to-morrow, THANKSGIVING NIGHT. THURSDAY, Nov. 29, consisting of DREAMS OF DELUSION, and second time this season of Buckstone's comedy of RURAL FELICITY.
FRIDAY, Nov. 30—THE RIVALS.
SATURDAY, Dec. 1, the beatiful comedy by Colman, entitled THE POOR GENTLEMAN, will be presented, preceded by the drama of DREAMS OF DELUSION.
It is respectfully announced that MR. LESTER WALLACK will have the honor of appearing, for the first time this season, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 3, and every evening during the week, in the following favorite and brilliant series of performances:
MONDAY, Dec. 3—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, (with new and appropriate scenery, costumes, &c.)
TUESDAY, Dec. 4—THE WONDER.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5—Will be presented, for the first time in two years, the comic play, entitled CENTRAL PARK, with entirely new and elegant Park Scenery and Appointments.
THURSDAY, Dec. 6—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
FRIDAY, Dec. 7—THE WONDER.
SATURDAY, Dec. 8—CENTRAL PARK.
During Mr. Wallack's engagement (which must necessarily be limited) he will also appear in an entirely NEW AND ORIGINAL CHARACTER in a new COMIC DRAMA, now in active rehearsal.
SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED FOR MR. LESTER WALLACK' NIGHTS.
Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. EXTRA MATINEE.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES. THANKSGIVING DAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock
THURSDAY, THANKSGIVING DAY, for the especial accommodation of strangers visiting the City, as well as ladies and children who desire to avoid the crowd in the evening, will be presented THE BLACK CROOK.
The great PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, together with the GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE, in the same brilliant style as produced in the evening.
ADMISSION $1 to all parts of the house.
Seats for matinee can now be secured.
Doors open at 12; commence at 1.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
ADMISSION—Orchestra, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; dress circle, 75 cents; gallery, 25 cents.
THURSDAY, NOV. 29, AT 7¾ P. M.
THANKSGIVING DAY.
Extra night for Comedy.
LE ROMAN D'UNE HEURE,
Ou la folle Gaguere. Comedy in one act.
UN CLUB DE FEMMES.
Fantasie, in one act, by Labiche.
L'AMOUR, QUE QU' C'EST CA?
Vaudeville Operette, in one act, by Clairville and Nageot.
FRIDAY, Nov. 30, Complimentary Benefit to M. M. JUIGNET and DRIVET.
GALATHEE.
Opera, by Victor Masse.
SATURDAY, Dec. 1, Grand Opera Matinee at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
Ticket-office at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Director....MAX MARETZEK
THANKSGIVING PERFORMANCE.
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 29, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
GIORGIO RONCONI
in his world-renowned character of Doctor Dulcamara.
ELISIR D'AMORE,
with its fine and complete cast.
THURSDAY, Dec. 6—STAR OF THE NORTH.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning in Brooklyn, at the box office of the Academy, and in New-York at the ticket office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

THIRD WEDNESDAY—POPULAR CONCERT
THIRD WEDNESDAY—POPULAR CONCERT
THIRD WEDNESDAY—POPULAR CONCERT
AT STEINWAY HALL.
H. L. BATEMAN and L. F. HARRISON....Directors
THANKSGIVING EVE! THANKSGIVING EVE!!
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Nov. 28, at 8 o'clock.
First appearance at these concerts of Miss LIZZIE ALLEN, Soprano, Mr. B. BOECKELMANN, Pianist, Together with Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist, Mr. THEO. THOMAS and his CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA.
For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Rullman's Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

IRVING HALL.
FIRST GRAND MATINEE
FIRST GRAND MATINEE
OF
MR. WEHLI,
MR. WEHLI,
THE CELEBRATED PIANIST,
THE CELEBRATED PIANIST,
SATURDAY, Dec. 1,
SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
Doors open at 1; to begin at 2 o'clock.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 3.
First appearance this season of MR. LESTER WALLACK, in Goldsmith's favorite comedy of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED.

GREAT MASONIC FAIR,
IN AID OF THE HALL AND ASYLUM FUND, AT THE CORNER OF GRAND AND CROSBY STS.
Opens WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1866. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1.
Contributors are requested to send in their goods without delay.

NOW OPEN—THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY, at the galleries of the National Academy of Design, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., from 9 to 5, and 7 to 10 P. M.
Will be open on THANKSGIVING DAY and EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, TO-MORROW, THANKSGIVING, GRAND DOUBLE PERFORMANCE.

LECTURES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Free lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., by Prof. I. S. NEWBERRY. Subject—*Explorations in the far West.* Young men and the public generally invited.

ANNIVERSARIES.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE 110TH Anniversary Festival of the Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New-York will be celebrated on FRIDAY, 30th of November, inst.
The members will dine together at Delmonico's, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., at 6½ o'clock, and are requested to meet at 5½ o'clock for the transaction of business.
The following gentlemen were elected managers at the preparatory meeting on the 8th inst:
ALEX. P. IRWIN, No. 54 Exchange-place.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, No. 84 Broadway.
JAMES MOIR, No. 34 Reade-st.
JOHN SLOANE, No. 591 Broadway.
JOHN ROBERTSON, No. 2 Hanover-square.
JAS. DENNISTOUN WOOD, No. 45 William-st.
Persons interested in the Society or its associations, wishing to unite with their countrymen in celebration of the day, can obtain tickets of the managers or Secretary. JAS. CALLENDER, Secretary.

DANCING

C. H. RIVERS'
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the fashionable quadrilles and figures of the German.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

DE GARMO'S BOOK—THIRD EDITION—Containing full descriptions of all the quadrilles, figures of the German cotillon, &c., now ready; price 50 cents. Apply at or address No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

FURNITURE.

AT 20 PER CENT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st., still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING, CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS, for the Southern Trade.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO J. F. C. PICKHARDT, AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, for the best EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD and UPHOLSTERY, No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st. Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 283 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedstead. Cheap furniture in suites.

I. X. L. WATER COLORS. I. X. L.—FOR coloring cartes de visite, photographs, engravings, &c. Ready for immediate use. Price $1 75 per box. Address A. BAUER, No. 57 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
POPULAR AMUSEMENT AT A POPULAR PRICE.
ONLY 30 CENTS.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,

PERFORMANCE EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
IN THE NEW AND SPLENDID ARENA,
and in which will be introduced by PROFESSOR HALL THE CAMEL, BUFFALO, KEBU, 3-HORNED BULL, PERFORMING ELEPHANT, JENNY LIND.
The modern Grimaldi, JOHN FOSTER, will introduce the WONDERFULLY EDUCATED MULES, THE TRICK PONIES AND PERFORMING MONKEYS.
MONS. DAVIS, THE LION-KING, WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS, consisting of AFRICAN AND ASIATIC LIONS, NUMIDIAN LIONESS, BRAZILIAN TIGRESS, BENGAL AND SENEGAL LEOPARDS AND S. A. JAGUAR.
THE ANIMALS WILL BE FED IN PRESENCE OF VISITORS at 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7½,
Buckstone's thrilling Drama, in three acts, of the VISION OF THE DEAD,
THE INFANT PHENOMENA, Miss EMMA FOSTER, aged five years, in her astonishing Scotch dance. Dances by Miss EMMA SHELL and Gen. GRANT, Jr.
To be seen at all hours,
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
The greatest living curiosity ever exhibited.
A CHICKEN WITH A HUMAN FACE.
JOHN TOLLETT, THE IRISH FAT BOY, AGED SIXTEEN YEARS; WEIGHS 526 POUNDS. MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS. 2 GIANTS AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
THURSDAY, 29TH, THANKSGIVING DAY, PERFORMANCES NEARLY EVERY HOUR, DAY AND EVENING.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mr. Stuart has the honor to announce that Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear at this establishment on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 1866, in his grand role of
HAMLET,
supported by Mme. MATHUA SCHELLER, Mr. BARTON HILL, Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD, and a company of unequal merit. The play will be produced with the same COSTUMES, appointments and appliances with which it had been performed at Winter Garden close upon 200 nights.
The sale of tickets will commence at the Academy on TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 27, at 8 o'clock, and continue Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
SCALE OF PRICES.
General admission....$1 00
Reserved Seats, extra....1 00
Family Circle....50

MR. LESTER WALLACK
Will appear for the first time this season on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, and every evening during the week in the following FAVORITE AND BRILLIANT SERIES OF PERFORMANCES:
MONDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
TUESDAY—THE WONDER.
WEDNESDAY—CENTRAL PARK.
THURSDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
FRIDAY—THE WONDER.
SATURDAY—CENTRAL PARK.
SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED.

DODWORTH HALL, 806 BROADWAY.
THURSDAY, Nov. 29, (THANKSGIVING DAY,) At 2 P. M., extra performance of the RENOWNED ILLUSIONIST, M. HARTZ.
"THE MYSTERY," "THE MYSTERY,"
A HUMAN HEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR,
And other miracles will be performed.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 28—79TH PERFORMANCE.
Seats secured six days in advance at the Hall, from 9 till 4.
"THE MYSTERY," "THE MYSTERY,"
A HUMAN HEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR,
And other miracles every night.
Tickets, 50c.; Reserved seats, $1—can be secured at the hall from 8 till 4. Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 2; children half-price.

THE FIFTH EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES
IS NOW OPEN AT THE STUDIO BUILDING, 10TH-ST.

ANSCHUTZ'S MUSIC INSTITUTE.
POZNANSKI'S QUARTET SOIREES.
Messrs. J. B. Poznanski, J. Bernstein, Ad. Neuendorff, A. Liesegang.
AT STECK'S MUSIC HALL, No. 141 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.
First Soiree THURSDAY, 29th November, 1866.
HAYDEN & BEETHOVEN.
To commence at 8 o'clock.
Subscriptions received for six soirees daily from 9 to 4 o'clock at the office of the institute. C. ANSCHUTZ.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, TO-MORROW, THANKSGIVING, GRAND DOUBLE PERFORMANCE.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,329 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Nov. 28, ITALIAN OPERA.
SECOND NIGHT OF THE GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Director....MAX MARETZEK
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, will be produced Auber's new version of his brilliant opera, FRA DIAVOLO, with a most extraordinarily complete cast:
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, MME. NATALIE TESTA, MAZZOLENI, BERNARDI, DUBREUL, FOSSATI, GIORGIO RONCONI in his celebrated character of Lord Rockburgh.
Conductor....CARL BERGMANN
THIS WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 28,
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE
OF HAMLET,
commencing at 1 o'clock; doors open at 12½.
TO-MORROW, THANKSGIVING NIGHT, SECOND NIGHT OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH, when he will appear in his grand role of HAMLET.
FRIDAY—GRAND ITALIAN OPERA—STAR OF THE NORTH.
SATURDAY—OPERA MATINEE AT 1—IL TROVATORE.
SATURDAY NIGHT—EDWIN BOOTH.

WINTER GARDEN.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE
THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, NOV. 28, EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.
Doors open at 12½; commence at 1.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Leonard Grover....Director
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, NOV. 28, THE LAST NIGHTS OF BOUCICAULT'S HIGHLY POPULAR DRAMA, Which has achieved such an unequal success at this favorite Theatre,
THE LONG STRIKE.
THE LONG STRIKE.
Noah Learoyd, Delegate from the United Workingmen, (a wonderful intense performance,)....Mr. Wheatleigh.
Moneypenny, a Solicitor, (without equal for immediate appreciation by the entire audience,)....Mr. Stoddart.
Jem Starkee, Foreman of Engineers, a genial working lad of the time....Mr. Wm. Barron.
Crankshaw, a Policeman, (noticeable for its correct delineation,)....Mr. J. T. Ward.
Jane Learoyd, a Factory Girl, (a most natural portraiture depicted with strict fidelity to life,) Miss Kate Newton.
Over thirty other characters in the Drama and nearly a hundred auxiliaries, male and female.
Continued for a brief number of nights on account of the increased attendance nightly.
Preceded by the laughable farce of THE WANDERING MINSTREL.
Jem Baggs (with songs)....Stuart Robson
THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK, GRAND HOLIDAY PERFORMANCE.
Sale of seats daily at Box office.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FAMILY MATINEE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER....Director.
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN, so long and favorably known to THE NEW-YORK PUBLIC, WILL MAKE HIS FIRST APPEARANCE in America, after an absence of several years, AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE, AT AN EARLY DATE, in a new version of Sir Walter Scott's romance, entitled THE MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD, as performed by him at the ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE UPWARD OF 200 NIGHTS.
During Mr. Jordan's absence he has been performing a series of brilliant engagements in the principal London Theatres and British Provinces.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD.
EVERY NIGHT AND THANKSGIVING DAY.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE BLACK CROOK.
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, together with THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
TWO GRAND MATINEES THIS WEEK.
THANKSGIVING DAY AT 1 O'CLOCK, and SATURDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK, on which occasion the prices will be ONE DOLLAR to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Opposite the New-York Hotel.
Managers....Lewis Baker and Mark Smith.
Commences at 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT, and EVERY EVENING, the new picturesque, thrilling and romantic drama of the Passions, by Augustin Daly, author of "Leah, the Forsaken," &c., founded on Charles Reade's great novel, entitled GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR, JEALOUSY, which has received the stamp of immediate success from overflowing and enraptured audiences, which are moved alternately to smiles and tears, or are spell-bound with interest, or excited to unbounded enthusiasm. Seats may be secured six days in advance for GRIFFITH GAUNT. THANKSGIVING DAY—GRAND "GRIFFITH GAUNT" MATINEE at 1 P. M. Doors open at 12½. On which occasion admission to all parts of the house will be $1; Children half-price.
SATURDAY, Dec. 1—MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRENCH OPERA.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28, 1866.
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
Comic opera, in three acts, by Donizetti.
Prices of admission—Orchestra $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra; gallery 50 cents.
Ticket offices—Brooklyn, Academy of Music; New-York, Maccoy & Herwig, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor....Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
HOLIDAY WEEK.
Miss KATE FISHER, ONE WEEK MORE.
THREE FAST MEN.
Miss Kate Fisher in eight characters, ten songs, duetts and dances.
DICK TURPIN AND TOM KING.
Dick Turpin....Miss KATE FISHER
Introducing the trained horse Wonder.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
JACK AND GILL.
The greatest Comic Pantomime of the Day.
MR. G. L. FOX as the JOVIAL CLOWN.
THURSDAY, Thanksgiving Day, two Grand Performances. Afternoon at 2, evening at 7.
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL, with other GLORIOUS COMIC HOLIDAY PIECES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
FOUR MATINEES THIS WEEK,
FOUR MATINEES THIS WEEK,
FOUR MATINEES THIS WEEK,
VIZ.:
MONDAY, "Evacuation-Day;"
WEDNESDAY, regular Matinee;
THURSDAY, "Thanksgiving-Day;"
SATURDAY, regular Matinee;
commencing at 2½ o'clock, at each of which, as well as EVERY NIGHT AT 8, will be presented A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME, introducing MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG, PREMIERE EQUESTRIENNE OF THE WORLD; EL NINO EDDIE, THE WONDERFUL BOY-ARTIST; together with the entire strength of the IMMENSE CIRCUS TROUPE, and all the beautiful and HIGHLY-TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES.
Engagement of MR. W. CONRAD, the favorite trick clown and gymnast, his first appearance in New-York for many months.
Particular attention is directed to these GRAND GALA PERFORMANCES, which will be found to comprise THE MOST SUPERB ARENIC SCENES ever offered to the New-York public, including every variety of ELEGANT EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC GYMNASTIC FEATS, BY THE LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARTISTS ever combined in one establishment, produce with a degree of BRILLIANCY AND EFFECT hitherto unattained on this continent.
FOUR MATINEES THIS WEEK.
REGULAR MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

MR. JEROME HOPKINS'
Second APRES-MIDI CONCERT for the ORPHEON FREE CHORAL SCHOOL FUND. Mr. SNOW announces this concert for THANKSGIVING DAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 29, at Steinway's Hall, at 3½ o'clock. Miss ANTONIA HENNE, Contralto; Mr. J. S. COOPER, Basso; Mr. H. SCHMITZ, French Horn, and Mr. WM. DRESSLER, Conductor, will assist. Tickets ONE DOLLAR, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway. The Grand Piano used by Mr. HOPKINS is from Steinway's celebrated factory.

WALLACK'S EXTRA.
It is respectfully announced that MR. LESTER WALLACK will have the honor of appearing for the first time this season on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 3.
During his engagement (which must necessarily be limited) he will (in addition to several of his most favorite impersonations) appear in an ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL CHARACTER.
Seats secured five days in advance.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 BROADWAY.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF THE NEW BILL.
The wonderful LEON, The great Lyric.
The wonderful LEON, Terpsichorean and
The wonderful LEON, Tragic Artist.
The popular light comedian, EDWIN KELLY.
In Opera, BELISARIO and Burlesque.
In Ballet, PAS DE L'AIR, and tragedy.
In Comedy, TAMING THE BUTTERFLY, and farce.
A COMPANY OF MINSTRELS UNEQUALLED.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.
Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
A TRIP TO THE MOON. A A A TRIP TO THE MOON.
EVERY EVENING till further notice. New acts, songs.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.

MME. MONTANIA'S
SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS, 25 cents per dozen. No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.

WALLACK'S.
MONDAY, DEC. 3, first appearance this season of MR. LESTER WALLACK.
SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED.

TICKETS AND RESERVED SEATS
FOR THE ITALIAN OPERA, NIBLO'S GARDEN, WINTER GARDEN, (BOOTH,) FRENCH OPERA, WALLACK'S, OLYMPIC, NEW-YORK THEATRE, and all first-class places of amusement, for sale and secured in advance, at the office known as the RISTORI TICKET OFFICE, At CHICKERING & SON'S, No. 652 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

RESERVED SEATS
For the Theatres and Opera to be had at the Metropolitan Hotel Railroad Ticket Office. H. M. ADAMS, Agent.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, AND 935 BROADWAY.

VIRGINIA.

The Agricultural Convention—Pollard's Prospectus for a New Paper—Gov. Pierpont—Theatrical Speech.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Sunday, Nov. 25, 1856.

The Agricultural Convention adjourned on Friday, having accomplished nothing more than an interchange of views, which was, perhaps, all that could have been done under any circumstances. It affords me much pleasure to notice that the views of Mr. NEWTON, upon which I animadverted in my last, are being met with that prompt repudiation which I expected. The people of Virginia have in one respect learned something by the war, and no longer hug any idea at the expense of their pocket. Baronial estates and feudal customs were good enough things in their way in the old days of Slavery, but they do no longer pay and the people will none of them. I affirm, whereof I know from long intercourse with them, when I say that this people are anxious to sell their lands and to secure immigration, and while they would prefer that the immigrant should not be a Northern Radical, even be is welcome, rather than that the lands of the State should remain idle. The Virginians are not fools, and the great mass of them know well enough that there can be no material prosperity for them as a whole so long as there are thousands of acres of the finest farming lands in the world remaining uncultivated within their borders year after year. The almost universal desire is that there shall be a large immigration into the State, and there is scarcely one of the great landed proprietors who is not ready to sell portions of his estate to these immigrants, no matter who they may be. The people have long been counseled to this course by almost the entire Press of the State, and by public men of every shade of opinion on other points, by HENRY A. WISE no less than by JOHN MINOR BOTTS; and hence the opinion I expressed in my last that the address of Mr. NEWTON would work no damage, because no one would follow its advice. Let the immigrant come here; let him come with the intent of attending to his business, and there is no place where he will be so welcome, and no place where he can more freely express whatever convictions may be in him than here. This people may be intolerant in politics, but I have failed to notice it. I have failed to see anything more than a wonderful tenacity in holding on to their own errors. HUNNICUT publishes the most violent Radical paper in the country here, and has done so for months unmolested, and a man may travel the length and breadth of Virginia, saying what he pleases, and not be interfered with or insulted, so long as he himself refrains from giving personal insults.

There is undoubtedly left in the Old Dominion something of that which the Radicals would call rebellious spirit, and as a proof of it I append

THE POLLARD PROSPECTUS,

ushering in his new weekly journal. POLLARD is out with the prospectus of his new weekly paper. It is in the 'Ercles vein. POLLARD propose, while advocating such obedience to the Constitution and the laws as has been promised by the people of the South, and promising to support the reconstruction policy of President JOHNSON, as the only means by which the country can be saved from the savage and bloody rule of Radicalism, to "accept the Yankee *as a fact*, and logically and forever *as a foe:* whether in war or peace, or in the field or the forum, or the Legislature—always an enemy." POLLARD shows himself throughout the prospectus a thorough and irredeemable ass. He does not propose to reënslave the negro; he accepts emancipation as a "disagreeable fact;" beyond that he will not go. His paper is to sustain the *memory* of the holy Confederate cause, &c., &c.

No one need fear any bad effect upon public opinion by labors of this sort. The people of Virginia nourished the spirit pervading this prospectus when they consider it as erecting a bulwark around the immense pecuniary interest of Slavery, but that institution gone, to use a homely but effective phrase, they are not intending to cut off the nose to spite the face. It is an impossible task to attempt to make the South hate the Yankee merely as a sentiment, and I can see no harm in Mr. POLLARD or anybody else engaging in the work, if they can find either pleasure or profit in it.

GOV. PIERPONT.

The temper of Virginia, as I have before remarked, is utterly averse to the discussion of any political or sectional topic whatever, and the apathy of the public mind upon all such subjects will be made more plainly apparent upon the meeting of the Legislature now only one week distant. On one point only is it probable that there will be any reference to Federal relations, and that will be the brief consideration and prompt rejection of the Constitutional Amendment, which will be forced upon the attention of the Assembly by the message of the Governor. Gov. PEIRPOINT will doubtless recommend the adoption of the Amendment, and it is necessary to caution the public of the Northern States against falling into the same error in reference to his action that they did in regard to that of Gov. MURPHY, of Arkansas. PEIRPOINT was elected to the office he now occupies during the war by a very light vote, cast in less than a score of counties of Virginia which happened at the time to be within the Federal lines, and he is in no sense the representative of anybody except the few hundreds who would vote a Radical ticket, and I doubt very much if even they would accept him as such. The recommendation of Gov. PEIRPOINT in favor of the Amendment will, then, be no evidence that they are acceptable to any considerable portion of the people of the State, and still less will it be testimony that there is the least probability that the Legislature will give the Amendments respectful consideration, still less adopt them.

The impotency of Gov. PEIRPOINT in the affairs of the State was very forcibly shown last week in the meeting of the stockholders of the Virginia Central Railroad, when the Governor's candidate, Gen. WICKHAM, and the President of the road for the last year, was defeated by an almost unanimous vote, by EDMUND FONTAINE, the former President. A year ago, Gov. PEIRPOINT, having control of the Board of Public Works, succeeded in unseating FONTAINE, upon the ground of political unsoundness, but now the tables are completely turned, and FONTAINE has hardly given the Governor the compliment of contesting his reëlection. Let not the people of the North be deceived, then, by supposing that the recommendation of Gov. PEIRPOINT carries with it any vivifying influence. They will be nearer the truth should they believe it the death-stroke of the measure in whose behalf it is made.

A THEATRICAL EVENT.

The Richmond Theatre was last night the scene of an interesting and in some degree a historical event. That relict of the older and better days of the American stage, Mr. PETER RICHINGS, took his final adieu of the Richmond public in the character of *Major Wilson*, in "The Blind Man's Daughter." Called before the curtain at the end of that affecting drama, Mr. RICHINGS made one of the most appropriate and elegant addresses ever spoken from the footlights—so remarkable a speech that it has created a profound impression in this city, and will be published in full in the papers to-morrow. I append a portion. He began by saying:

Ladies and Gentlemen—I now come before you for the last time, to bid a final adieu to my professional labors upon these boards—age in the first place, the wishes of my family in the second, and sacred duties in the last, render the measure imperative.

There are two important events in a man's existence: the first when he springs from boyhood into either commercial or public life, and the other when he sinks from manhood into the sere and yellow leaf, to gradually decay, until he is summoned by his Divine Master to shuffle off this mortal coil. I have passed from the first to the second stage, the turning point of man's life, having reached the age of 70 years, and 45 of service before the American public. That is a period when every actor ought to devote his time and thoughts to more sacred duties, than strutting and fretting his hour upon the stage. If you can bear with me I will, with your permission, give a brief recital of my career; it has been not a checkered one. I can look back upon the retrospect with much pride and pleasure.

Briefly reviewing his life, from which it appears that we were listening to one who had catered to the pleasure of New-York more than forty-five years ago upon the boards of the old Park Theatre, and paying a high eulogy to Miss RICHINGS, he concluded thus:

"But something too much of this. Possibly it is inapt for me to be thus carried away, and rob you of your enjoyment. I know you will excuse me, and attribute it to the right cause. Suffice it that I have reached the goal of all desires, and for the past and present am grateful, deeply, profoundly grateful, to all without distinction—audience, press, management, company and orchestra.

At this moment I feel oppressed by the ordeal I have passed through, and with your permission will close this scene of my labor. Ladies and gentlemen, most respectfully I bid you a final adieu, invoking a fervent prayer that the kindness and favor you have bestowed on me and mine may be reflected back upon your own hearts by prosperity, health and happiness. To that let me breathe an additional aspiration, that though time is a sad leveler, it will not break asunder the links of recollection, but rivet them more closely, so that, although other events, other artists, and other attractions may spring up to absorb your pleasure, your enjoyment and your feelings, it will leave a small spot in your memories for the old artist and his charge, if it's only for the days of auld lang syne. Ladies and gentlemen, farewell."

These concluding words I send you as a specimen of exquisite taste and fine English. Never did an old player take more appropriate leave of mimic life.

E. C.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COMPTROLLER BRENNAN.

Second Day's Session—Examination of Mayor Gunther and Messrs. Lynes, Young and Watson, of the Comptroller's Department—How Checks were Signed and How the Books Were Kept.

The examination of the charges made against the Comptroller, Mr. MATHEW T. BRENNAN, by the Citizens' Association, were resumed yesterday before the Commissioner, JOHN SEDGWICK, Esq.

CARELTON M. HERRICK, one of the proprietors and editor of the New-York *Atlas*, was first called, but nothing new was elicited in his brief examination worth reporting.

MAYOR GUNTHER EXAMINED.

Ex-Mayor Gunther was then called and testified: That he was Mayor of New-York for 1864 and 1865, and was then a member of the Volunteering Committee of the Board of Supervisors; the Committee consisted of himself, as Mayor, Comptroller Brennan and Supervisors Blunt, Tweed and Stewart; he did not remember whether or not Ex-Mayor Opdyke was a member; the duty of that Committee was the outlay of monies awarded by the Board of Supervisors for volunteering business; he did not know much about the records of that Committee; he remembers a special meeting being called at the Comptroller's office in June or July, 1864, about a testimonial to Orison Blunt; there was no organization at that meeting nor chairman or secretary; it was a conversational meeting. Mr. Gunther then stated, in explanation of the fact that he was not present at all the meetings of this Committee, that he had frequently told them he did not wish to participate in them; that he was opposed to volunteering and to the war. The war was distasteful to him, and he would only do such duties in their regard as he was compelled to do from his official position; he had objected after the gift of plate, value $6,500, to the further gift to Mr. Blunt of $50,000, which was proposed at the meeting as a testimonial to that gentleman; he, however, told them that if they were unanimous he would not, of course, put any obstacle in their way; on the next day—the day after the meeting of the Committee—he was at Bath, where he was called upon by Mr. James Watson, the County Auditor, of Mr. Brennan's department, with a warrant or check for him to sign for $50,000; he made no objection to place his signature thereto, although opposed to the appropriation.

The voucher and check were then handed in as evidence. The voucher read as follows:

SEPT. 22—Service of plate as testimonial presented to O. BLUNT, Esq., as Chairman of the County Volunteer Committee, as per resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors Sept. 6, 1864, and approved by the Mayor Sept. 7, 1864. $50,000.

Appended to this voucher is the following certificate:

I certify that the articles above-enumerated have been received and the service performed; that they were necessary for and have been or will be applied to the use of ———, and that the prices specified are just and reasonable.

(Signed) C. G. GUNTHER,
E. F. PURDY,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
WM. M. TWEED,
M. T. BRENNAN.

At foot is the receipt of O. BLUNT for the amount, $50,000.

On the examination being resumed, Mr. Gunther said he did not know that a second service of plate was purchased as a testimonial with the $50,000; he never saw a bill for a service of plate representing that sum.

Mr. Noyes—Mr. Gunther, is that certificate absolutely true or absolutely false?

Mr. Gunther hesitated to reply to this question.

Mr. Lawrence objected to the question as not being warranted by the ordinary rules of evidence.

The Commissioner stated that he could not exclude the question, but would suggest to counsel to put it in some other shape.

The question was so far modified that the reply merely brought out the fact already named, that Mr. Gunther thought it all right and fair to sign it or any other, seeing that it or they had passed by a majority of the Committee; he signed it not knowing, but taking for granted that it was correct, having already upon it all other necessary official signatures; he never knew until to-day that the $50,000 was intended for a service of plate, although the certificate, which accompanied as voucher the check which he had signed, did so state it. Mr. Gunther was then very free in his confession of giving his signature to appropriations uninvestigated by him, seeming to be satisfied when the Supervisors were; his disgust for the war made him reckless about his signature. Mr. Gunther went on to say: The gentlemen who signed the warrant or check before him (for $50,000) were the Comptroller, Supervisors Tweed, Purdy and Mr. Opdyke; it was not customary to present services of plate to officials; knew of no law authorizing the presentation of plate; Mr. Blunt did receive a salary as Supervisor; heard of no debate on the subject except the one named; the service of plate was presented by virtue of the power vested in the Volunteering Committee; was done by preamble and resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors, which witness signed; there were about $300,000 inserted in the tax levy for street cleaning in 1864; a Commission was appointed for this purpose, which consisted of Comptroller, Mayor and Street Commissioner; their duties were to advertise for proposals for street-cleaning and award to the lowest bidder; it was the Comptroller's business to apportion this $300,000 in taxation on the citizens; did not know that Comptroller Brennan put that amount in the tax levy for 1864; three or four bids were at first submitted in accordance with advertisement; but owing to informality, bids were returned and contract readvertised; don't know what the informality was; attended the meeting of the Commission; thought the informality was about sureties; the first bids were opened in presence of the Comptroller and others; don't recollect exactly who made the bids; think it was Mr. Hecker; saw the bids; can't say at what time were the second bids; was at the opening; Mr. Badger put in a bid less in amount than the sum appropriated by the Legislature; that bid was $300,000; it was rejected, owing to an informality.

Mr. Lawrence objected to this testimony, on the ground that it was a matter referring not to the Comptroller, but to the Street Inspector. Seven or eight hundred thousand dollars were spent that year (1864) for street cleaning. This was a pretty heavy sum, and payment had to be obtained by judgments against the City. He did not remember any tax or assessment for this purpose.

He (witness) then described how the money was raised that year through the aid of the Broadway Bank, at the suit of whose President it was afterward recovered by judgment; as bills had been coming in in enormous amounts for street cleaning, he had made up his mind to pay no more of them, and refused to do so; he thought there was a deal more being paid than ought to be paid, and that he would bring things to a focus. The street-sweepers turned upon him crowded up the hall so that he had to sneak away quietly the back way. He was present at an interview between Comptroller BRENNAN at this time and the Street Commissioner. Mr. BRENNAN turned to the Committee and said, "You see it is not my fault that you have not got your money," and showed the warrant or check which he (Mr. GUNTHER) had refused to sign; that warrant was for $100,000. He did finally sign that document. He was called all sorts of names, and much annoyed personally in very many respects. The judgments obtained were afterward paid out of the City funds.

Mr. LAWRENCE here cross-examined the witness, endeavoring to show animus on his part. Witness stated that Mr. BLUNT gave all his time to the duties of volunteering; he was hard wrought. Mr. GUNTHER repeated that he had not a bit of sympathy with the volunteering; he had signed the $50,000 check supposing it to be all right: he was not under compulsion to do so. Counsel then brought out the facts as to the mode in which the moneys were raised to meet the street-cleaning bills, and obtained further evidence in proof that Mayor GUNTHER was in no way intimidated to give his signature. He, Mr. GUNTHER, did not remember that any other warrant was brought to Bath for him to sign by special messenger.

Cross-examination continued—The testimonial was suggested because Mr. Blunt gave all his time to the volunteering; did not know that Mr. Blunt procured to the credit of the county some 7,000 enlisted men in the navy; had no sympathy with the enlisting business; at that time did not belong to the same political ring with Mr. Brennan; (a resolution was read in cross-examination taken from the proceedings of Board of Supervisors at a meeting held on 6th September, 1864,) which resolution recited among other facts that a large amount was saved to the City in the payment of bounties; it was after the passage of said resolution that the meeting was held of the Volunteering Committee; it was in conformity with that resolution that he acted; from the Mayor's standpoint he regarded the Board of Supervisors at that time all Republicans; they were unanimous for the war; some of them were known as Democrats; it was in conformity with the advice of Corporation Counsel that the street-cleaning bids were thrown out; at a meeting of the Committee five of the officers of the City agreed to pay the street-cleaners until the City would surrender judgment; the bank would not advance money until it obtained the personal guarantees of the officers of the City.

A resolution of the old Board of Health was here read, which authorizes the raising of money for street-cleaning, as the health of the City required.

Cross-examination continued—Signed the notes on a resolution of the proper authorities; the City Inspector had charge of the street-cleaning; an affidavit was required from each street-sweeper in support of his claims; made arrangements to have the streets cleaned, as such was absolutely necessary; the arrangement lasted about five or six months in 1864; the notes were drawn on the order of Mr. Parker, President of the Broadway Bank; the plaintiff in the action of notes was Mr. Parker; judgment was recovered; the amount of security required on the contract for street-cleaning was two sureties in $250,000 each; the appropriation for street-cleaning was passed by the Legislature in the usual form; the Volunteering Committee was formed in 1862; Mr. Blunt was employed on that Committee all the time; Mr. Gunther had been in the habit of signing warrants.

Re-direct—Can't recollect any other warrant presented for signature during that time; was not a member of the Committee on Riot Damages; don't know who composed that committee; can't say if Mr. Blunt was a member of said committee; a resolution was submitted tendering a testimonial to Mr. Brennan, but it did not receive his signature; the resolution was in terms similar to Mr. Blunt's testimonial; the resolutions came to him among other papers from the Board of Supervisors; had an interview with Mr. Watson in reference to amount of testimonial; can't say that I was approached, that if I signed the Brennan testimonial resolution a similar one would be adopted in his favor; can't recollect what the conversation was; I was afraid if I signed the resolution a similar amount of money would be conveyed to Mr. Brennan; the substance of the interview with Mr. Watson in regard to the Brennan testimonial was a request to sign it; think I was not approached that if I signed this resolution a similar one would be adopted in my favor; don't recollect that Judge Sutherland pronounced the issuing of the notes a proceeding in violation of law; can't recollect the matter of interview with Mr. Watson; Mr. Brennan got no money on the resolution.

Cross-examined—Never signed such a resolution; Mr. Brennan never importuned him to sign such a resolution; don't know that Mr. Watson spoke to him by request of Mr. Brennan; there was no money specified in the resolution.

Mr. Noyes—Is that bill—the voucher having the check for $50,000 attached thereto—certified according to the law?—that bill for a service of plate?

Witness did not know that he had certified to another service of plate than that named in the certificate for $6,500.

Re-cross-examined—The County Volunteer Committee had plenary power, and he had signed the $50,000 check or warrant as he would have done any other coming from that Committee; he repeated that he knew Mr. Blunt devoted his time night and day to the volunteering duty, and that it was mainly owing to his untiring labors that the quota was made up.

JOHN ANSON HERRICK EXAMINED.

Mr. JOHN ANSON HENICK'S testimony like that of his brother was unimportant to the point at issue.

Joseph B. Youny, examined—He is clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and has been so for many years; he was present at the meeting of Nov. 9, 1864, when the resolution was passed for a testimonial to Mr. Blunt for $50,000; this was the action of the Volunteering Committee, who had plenary powers.

Cross-examined—Recollect when the Volunteering Committee was formed; it was customary for the Committee to pass upon matters; the Committee had plenary powers; the $50,000 warrant was approved of as he had approved of others; the Committee was in existence over a year, when the resolution was passed; Mr. Blunt gave night and day to volunteering; he was entrusted with the entire work; Mr. Blunt's office was for some time in the Park; moneys were paid to the enlisted men by Mr. Blunt; the $6,000 bill was audited as passed by the Volunteering Committee.

Re-direct: Never saw a $6,500 service of plate; never saw Mr. Gunther regarding the Brennan testimonial; the salary of a Supervisor is $2,000 a year; don't know that it is customary for the Board to pass resolutions tendering testimonials. [The laws were here read defining in what form moneys shall be drawn from the treasury.]

Cross-examination continued: It was not customary for the Government to be engaged in putting down rebels previous to the late rebellion; the ordinance which existed at that time was repealed by the resolution forming the Committee on Volunteering; there was nothing unusual in the passage of the Blunt testimonial resolution; am Clerk of the Board of Supervisors since 1858.

STEPHEN C. LYNES, JR., EXAMINED.

Mr. Lynes being sworn, said: The ordinance in reference to Mr. Blunt was asked to be read by witness; the voucher was presented for testimonial about the middle of the week; am county book-keeper; make up the quarterly report for the Comptroller, but not the details; don't know if the interlined figures were in the quarterly report; am a book-keeper twenty-five years.

Mr. LYNES was here asked to read the entry in his book showing the character of the payment to Mr. BLUNT of the $50,000. His attention was also called to an interlineation in red ink, which explained that the $50,000 was paid—not for a service of plate as might have been anticipated—but for 170 volunteers procured by Mr. BLUNT. This affair of the interlineation occupied the Commission a long time, owing to the difficulty of Mr. NOYES in making himself understood by the witness. It stated that when this interlineation was made Mr. YOUNG had set aside vouchers representing the amount; but further examination showed that many of these vouchers so said to be set aside, bore dates long after that of the interlineation entry. This inconsistency after much confusion, was at last explained in this way: When money was required from day to day to meet the demands for payments of bounties, &c., and that money was paid over for that purpose, the entry was then made and so dated, and not until long afterward, when the vouchers came in, showing that this money had been properly expended, were those vouchers put together in bundles representing the amounts originally advanced. It was thus seen that the vouchers might have dates much later than those of the entry, and yet fairly enough represent collectively the amount. From the character of the evidence here given it was clear that there was extraordinary absence of system in the management of the affair. It was not even claimed that there was any effort made to fit the vouchers to the appropriation they should have represented, but, on the other hand, they were put pell-mell together, and as in this case over two months after the original entry is made, vouchers to make up the amount are gathered from the heap made, to fit the sum exactly, irrespective of dates, bundled up and set aside. Witness said that the vouchers were not bogus, although they bare date eighty-four days ahead of that of the entry. The dates or numbers, he said, were of no importance, so that he had vouchers of sufficient amount to represent the entries.

JAMES WATSON, COUNTY AUDITOR, EXAMINED.

Explained some apparent irregularity in some bills of minor importance with reference to the signing of the $50,000 check; he said that he waited upon Mayer Gunther to inquire what was the cause of his delay in signing the resolution in reference to the Blunt testimonial; Mr. Gunther had said at that interview that if Mr. Blunt handed over that $50,000 he could be elected Mayor without difficulty; the dates of the vouchers did not correspond with the entries; always was careful to have the aggregate of vouchers cover the amount of moneys paid out; was customary to carry warrants to Mr. Gunther for his signature while he resided at Bath; warrants have been sent or carried to other officials while out of town; no moneys were ever collected by him with the knowledge or at the instigation or request of Mr. Brennan; the alteration in the quarterly report was not made with any corrupt intention: the interlineation in red ink was made to call the attention of successors in office to the fact that the money was devoted to other than its original purpose; the original resolution regarding payment of bills was repeated on the formation of the Volunteering Committee, in so far that the Committee might be enabled to pass upon bills to meet their expenses.

Mr. WATSON went into further details illustrative of the *modus operandi* of the Auditor's Office, going on to show that Mr. LYNES was acting under instruction in his manner of making entries, and in the affair of the interlineation in red ink, which he characterized as simply a correction, such a correction he said as was frequently made by book-keepers. He did not explain, however, why the voucher attached to the check for $50,000, set out that that sum was expended or to be expended for a service of plate, while his books showed, by the interlineation in red, that it was paid for the obtaining of 170 volunteers, and in proof of which latter use of the sum he offered vouchers, some of which bore dates as late as the 31st of December, the entry being on October the 3d.

The examination, which lasted nearly five hours, here rested, and was, by mutual agreement, adjourned till Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—Among the improvements lately introduced at the Mercantile Library is that of delivering books at the residences of members who have only to provide themselves with blank orders and delivery stamps, which are sold at the price of twenty for one dollar. The order with a stamp on it is then dropped in one of the Order Boxes, or it can be sent by mail. The book wanted will be delivered at the person's residence, and the book to be returned taken away. Order boxes are now placed at various prominent points throughout the City.

NARROW ESCAPE.—An unknown man, being grossly intoxicated, walked off the end of Pier No. 1, East River, about 8 o'clock last evening, and but for the timely assistance rendered by Capt. VREELAND and crew, of the steamer *Middletown*, would have drowned. He was rescued, however, with some difficulty by them, and handed over to an officer, who took him to the station-house.

TAMMANY SCHOOL NOMINATIONS.—The Ninth Ward Tammany Convention last evening nominated for School Trustee ROBERT D. HOLMES; the Eleventh Ward Convention nominated for School Trustee CYRUS SCHOONMAKER; and the Fourteenth Ward Convention nominated for School Trustee PATRICK BRENNAN.

HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon THOMAS BOGUE, aged 17 years, employed as errand boy by SEYMOUR & Co., No. 113 Broadway, fell through the hatchway from the fourth to the first floor, receiving severe injuries. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital. The boy resides at No. 14 Broome street.

EXPLORATIONS IN THE FAR WEST.—Prof. J. S. NEWBERRY, of the School of Mines of Columbia College, will lecture this evening at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 Fifth-avenue. His subject will be, "Explorations in the Far West."

NEW NEWS ROOM.—Arrangements are in progress for the establishment of a new News Room in this City, under the auspices of the New-York Associated Press, at the suggestion of leading bankers, merchants and other business men.

POST-OFFICE GUARD.—On Thanksgiving Day the clerks in the New-York Post-office Department will parade for target practice at Germania Park, Morrisania. A number of valuable prizes are to be shot for.

WESTCHESTER NEWS.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1866.—Hon. WM. H. SCRUGHAM, Judge, on the Bench.—The case of Godfreyd P. Lettre *vs.* Orrin Bills and another. The plaintiff closed this case last evening, and the counsel for the defence moved for a non-suit, on the ground that there was no cause for action, and that the officer, in making a levy on execution that was good on its face, was not liable in the action. Motion granted, with costs. Wm. Romer for plaintiff; J. P. Sanders for defendant. James H. St. John *vs.* John T. Wright, Jr. This was an action on a mechanic's lein for labor done and materials furnished by plaintiff for defendant at Throgg's Neck, in the town of Westchester. Judgment for plaintiff for full amount claimed, $990 26, and costs. For plaintiff, Thomas Jay Byrne; for defendant, Scudder and Carter. Moody Cummings *vs.* Ferris Palmer. This is an action of ejectment. Hull and Arnold for plaintiff; O. Smith for defendant. Tried without a Jury. The Judge took the papers. George Thomas *vs.* Isaac L. Noding. This was an action for assault and battery. Defendant was not ready and judgment was taken by default. Jury out. Isaac C. Wright *vs.* Aaron and David Haslacker. Defendants were not present, and judgment is being taken by default. Case still on.

DISTURBANCE AT MORRISANIA.—On Saturday night at a late hour, a party of young men from the villages of Tremont and Fordham visited the Town of Morrisania for the purpose of creating a disturbance. About midnight they went into a saloon in the town and began to quarrel among themselves, which ended by their seriously beating a young man who was a stranger in the town, after which they left the saloon and went to the Railroad Office of the Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham line of cars, and tried to force an entrance into the office, when they were met by the Superintendent, CHARLES THOMPSON, who admonished them. One of the party then struck him a violent blow on the neck. They then commenced throwing stones at the office, one of which struck a stableman named CHARLES SMITH, inflicting a very serious injury. Justice A. B. HAUPTMAN was called out of his bed about 3 o'clock in the morning, who arrested and locked up two of the ringleaders named JOHN H. BANNON and THOMAS MOORE. On Sunday morning they were released on giving $500 security for appearance for trial on Wednesday.

MAKING PREPARATIONS FOR THE WINTER.—A woman named ELIZABETH BASCOMB was arrested and brought before Justice ARTHUR B. HAUPTMAN at Morrisania for stealing a piece of muslin from the store of EMANUILL ROTHSCHILD, on the Westchester road. She was detected in the act by a niece of the proprietor, and when accused she raised a hatchet on the little girl, and when brought before the Justice plead guilty and was sent to the County Jail for three months. She has been deserted by her husband and is the mother of three children, the oldest being nine years of age.

PRESENTATION OF A STAND OF COLORS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 4, the Seventeenth Regiment National Guards of the State of New-York will proceed to Mount Vernon for the reception of a stand of colors, to be presented by Mrs. C. S. WATKINS, of the town of East Chester. The occasion will be honored by the presence of Gov. FENTON and staff. The officers of the Danish army now stopping in the City of New-York will also be present, if they remain in the vicinity. A company flag will also be presented to Company C of the same regiment, Capt. FAY.

BOY SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—On Monday night JOHN MULLAN, a boy about 15 years of age, was brought before Justice ARTHUR B. HAUPTMAN, of the Town of Morrisania, on the charge of being an idle, vicious, vagrant boy, sleeping out at nights and committing petit larcenies. The complainant was his uncle, with whom he has been living for the past eight years. The Justice sent him yesterday morning to the House of Refuge. His parents are both dead.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.—Additional seizures of alleged illicit distillers are almost daily being made under the authority of Collector WOOD, and it would appear that the business of contraband distillation and fraudulent inspection has been very extensive. The cases of the parties who are already implicated have been postponed until next week. JOHN DEVLIN, who was arrested about a week ago on a charge of being the chief operator in the distilling and inspection business, had his case called for examination yesterday morning before United States Commissioner JONES, and on application of his counsel it was postponed until next Tuesday. He has already commenced a suit in the Supreme Court for damages for assault and battery against Deputy Marshal HIGGINS and Officer COCHEU; also against HENRY OSBORN, a distiller, who, it is alleged, assaulted him at a meeting of distillers prior to his arrest. An order for the arrest of the parties was granted, and they gave bail in the sum of $2,000. Mr. DAVIS, a Revenue Inspector, has been held to bail in the sum of $5,000 on a charge of having made false returns of the manufacture of spirits. JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Fire Department, gave $1,000 bail yesterday to answer a charge of having removed spirits from his distillery to a place other than the bonded warehouse. JAMES FULLAM, a Revenue Inspector, also gave bail in $3,000 yesterday on a charge of having made returns of turpentine, instead of alcohol, during the months of June, July and August.

HANDEL'S "SAMSON" IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—The New-York Harmonic Society, on Monday evening last, gave this popular oratorio in Rev. Mr. BEECHER'S Church, before a large audience, with full chorus and orchestra, conducted by Mr. F. L. RITTER. The great organ, at which Mr. E. J. CONNOLLY presided, also lent its assistance on the occasion. The solos were sustained by Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON as *Samson*, Mr. J. B. THOMAS as *Manoah*. *Delila* was well taken by Miss BRAINERD. Madame FANNY R. RITTER was the *Micah*. The choruses were full and excellent, all falling into their parts at exactly the right time. The Society have in rehearsal and will produce during the season "The Messiah," "Creation," "St. Paul" and "Seasons."

CONTRACTS ABOUT TO EXPIRE.—On Monday night the Street Commissioner submitted to the Common Council a list of the contracts about to expire with the close of this year. Among them are the following: Cleaning streets, repairing wells and pumps, repairing fire-apparatus and hose, Corporation printing and printing minutes of Common Council, conveying prisoners to jail and Penitentiary, stationary, removal of offal, supplies for Truant Home, repairing streets and lighting streets and public lamps with gas. If the streets are to be lighted all night a new agreement must be made with the gas companies.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.—JOHN WELSH, a junk dealer, was arrested yesterday on a charge of burglariously entering the house of PHILIP H. FARLEY, in Richards-street, near Partition, and having stolen therefrom money and jewelry amounting in all to $1,120. The accused, Mr. FARLEY, and one or two companions were together in the liquor store of complainant on Sunday night, when FARLEY exhibited his money and the jewelry. The party separated, and a few hours later it is alleged that WELSH effected an entrance into the house and stole the money and valuables without disturbing FARLEY. He was committed for examination.

A FEMALE BURGLAR.—MARY CARROLL, a woman fifty years of age, and her son JOHN, aged 22, were arrested yesterday on a charge of breaking open the store of CHARLES O'DONNELL, corner of Douglas and Bond streets, by prying open the shutters. The noise aroused the proprietor, who went in search of an officer, meanwhile some female inmates of the house endeavored to detain the offenders, but the son intimidated them and escaped. The old woman was secured and locked up in the station-house. Both had effected an entrance into the house, but had no opportunity of taking anything.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.—On Monday night NOAH L. BROWN, who had been arrested on a charge of abandonment, made his escape from the Forty-fourth Precinct Station-house lodging-room, where he had been placed for temporary detention until the officer having the warrant could be found. He effected his escape by forcing an iron bar and emerging through the coal-hole. He had not been rearrested late last evening.

ROBBING THE "POOR-BOX" OF A CHURCH.—JAMES GERRITY, a copyist, about 20 years of age, was caught yesterday in the act of robbing the "poor-box" which was in the vestibule of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, corner of Willoughby and Kent avenues. The box contained $5 56, which was found on GERRITY'S person. The culprit confessed to having before abstracted money from this receptacle. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

THE STEWART DIVORCE CASE.—This trial was continued yesterday, the principal testimony being on the part of the defence. It was shown that STEWART was in the habit of beating and abusing his wife, which was the reason that she separated from him. Mr. KNEELAND, with whom adultry is charged, swore that he was intimate in the family, but never was guilty of any improprieties with Mrs. STEWART. The case will, doubtless, be concluded to-day.

THE EXTENSION OF WASHINGTON-AVENUE.—Aldermen CUNNINGHAM, KALBFLEISCH and HATHAWAY have been appointed a special Committee of the Board of Aldermen to inquire into the propriety of improving the property about to be exchanged by the Government in Wallabout Bay, and extend Washington-avenue to Williamsburgh. The transfer of the property will take place on the 1st of January.

THEFT OF A TEAM OF HORSES AND A MARKET WAGON.—Late yesterday afternoon a team of bay mares and a market wagon, which had been left standing in front of No. 77 Fulton-street, were stolen by some bold thief. In the wagon were ten bushels of potatoes. No clue to the thief was discovered, and it is supposed that the property was taken to New-York.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE FERRY-BOAT IDAHO.—The origin of the fire on board the ferry-boat *Idaho* is still involved in mystery, but it is pretty generally supposed to have been at the gas-tank. The boat, although still afloat, is useless for any purpose, and will probably be broken up. The Company estimate their loss at $75,000, and their insurance is only $15,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon CONRAD FRANER, a slater, residing at No. 24 Stanton-street, New-York, while engaged upon the roof of the house No. 272 Hicks-street, fell to the ground and was instantly killed. His body was taken to the Long Island College Hospital. He leaves a wife but no children.

COLLISION OF STREET CARS.—On Monday evening two street cars came in collision on Atlantic-street, in consequence of a defective brake. A young lady, a passenger on one of the cars, was seriously injured, and was conveyed to her home in New-York by her friends.

FIRE.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the oil works of A. B. STEWART, in Third-avenue, near Bond-street, caused by the overflowing of a still. The flames were extinguished after having caused about $1,000 damage. No insurance.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Yesterday HARVEY L. ARMITAGE was tried before Justice BENEDICT on a charge of passing counterfeit United States currency. The Jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. PETER HENNESSEY was also tried on a similar charge and found not guilty.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER.—The officers of the Secret Service Bureau of the Treasury Department, yesterday arrested a man named JAMES WILLIAMS, at a house on Staten Island, on a charge of manufacturing counterfeit money. He was committed for examination by Commissioner JONES.

MILITARY PROMENADE CONCERT.—The officers and members of the Fifty-sixth Regiment National Guard intend giving a grand promenade concert on Thursday evening next, the 29th inst., at the Brooklyn State Arsenal, in Portland-avenue. Military gentlemen are requested to appear in uniform.

OVERBOARD.—On Monday night, a man residing in Columbia-street, while intoxicated, walked off the pier at the foot of Fulton-street, but was rescued from drowning by the Police. He refused to give his name.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

FLOUR more active. WHEAT quiet. OATS dull. CORN dull. Sales of 16,000 bushels State two-rowed BARLEY at $1 10 and 10,000 bushels two-rowed MALT at $1 30. Passed Ful onville—14 loads Wheat, 7 loads Corn, 14 loads Flour, 6 loads Oats, 5 loads Rye, 8 loads Barley. Shipped by tows—Corn, 106,000 bushels; Wheat, 61,000 bushels; Oats, 64,800 bushels; Barley, 47,000 bushels; Malt, 4,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The demand for FLOUR is better, and the market steady; sales 500 bbls. at $11@$11 25 for Extra State; $12 for Extra Wisconsin; $12 50@$13 for Bakers' do.; $13 50@$14 for Extra Indiana and Ohio, and $14 50@$15 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 1,500 bushels No. 3 Milwaukee Club at $2, and small lots of Amber and White Winter Canada at $2 70 for the former and $2 70 for the latter. CORN is in fair demand and the market steady; sales 40,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago at $1 04@$1 05. OATS quiet and steady; sales, 2,000 bushels Illinois at 50c. BARLEY and RYE quiet and nominal. PROVISIONS heavy. Mess Pork quiet at $22 50@$23. There is no stock of BACON, LARD, &c., on the market. WHISKY firm at $2 39, retail. CANAL FREIGHTS firm—Wheat 23c., Corn 20c., Oats 13c., to New-York. EXPORTS BY LAKE for 24 hours—3,952 bbls. Flour, 21,082 bush. Wheat, 612,670 bush. Corn, 52,163 bush. Oats, 33,289 bush. Barley. SHIPMENTS BY CANAL for 24 hours—70,010 bush. Wheat, 13,225 bush Corn, 9,000 bush. Barley, 2,500 bush Rye.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

FLOUR rather firmer, with but trifling sales of Spring Extras at $9 45@$10 50. WHEAT 2c. better, closing at $2 14. CORN firmer, closing at 88½c. OATS firm at 38c. for No. 2. RYE 1c. better, at 88c. BARLEY nominal at 66c.@68c. for No. 2. PROVISIONS more active, but prices in some instances are a shade weaker. MESS PORK sold to the extent of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $20 on the spot; $20 50, buyers' option, January delivery; and $19 50@$20, sellers' option, December and January delivery, closing at the inside figures. Transactions in LARD restricted to January delivery, at 13c. HOGS 20c.@25c. lower; sales at $5 75@$6 75 for common to choice. RECEIPTS—8,272 bbls. Flour, 24,500 bushels Wheat, 19,775 bushels Corn, 15,904 bushels Oats, 4,423 head Hogs, 1,000 head Cattle, half Texan.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

FLOUR dull; Superfine $9 50@$10 50. WHISKY steady at $2 34, in bond. HOGS dull at $5 75@$6 in gross. RECEIPTS—11,000 head. MESS PORK dull at $20. LARD dull at 12¼c. GOLD 142½.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

FLOUR is steady, with sales at $9 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT is 1c.@2c. better; sales at $2 07 for No. 1, $1 84 for No. 2, and $1 72 for No. 3. OATS—Sales at 43c. for No. 2. CORN is 2c. better; sales at 88c. RECEIPTS—1,100 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

FLOUR dull; sales of 500 bbls. at $11 50 for No. 1 Spring; $13 50 for Red Winter; $14 50 for White, and $15 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales of 1,200 bushels fair White Canada at $2 85. CORN dull; sales 8,000 bushels No. 1 Indiana on private terms. BARLEY dull and unchanged; sales of Toronto at 90c., in bond; 8,000 bushels Bay Quinta at $1 15, free, and 2,500 bushels State at $1. RYE dull; sales of 5,000 bushels State at $1 10. MALT nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS lower and unsettled; to New-York—Wheat and Peas, 18c.; Corn, 16c.; Barley, 14c.; Rye, 16½c. To Troy and Albany—Wheat and Peas, 16c.; Corn, 14c.; Barley, 12c.; Rye, 14½c. LAKE IMPORTS—37,000 bushels Wheat, 8,798 bushels Barley, 5,000 bushels Rye. CANAL EXPORTS—1,320 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Wheat, 17,500 bushels Corn, 9,500 bushels Oats, 73,000 bushels Barley, 3,650 bushels Rye, 2,800 bushels Peas.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

FLOUR a little firmer, but not quotably changed. WHEAT dull; Spring, $1 90@$2 10; Prime Fall, $2 50; Choice, $2 60. CORN closed dull at 95c.@$1 for old, and 85c.@95c. for new. OATS active and higher at 50c.@55c. New MESS PORK, $22; Clear Sides, 15c. HOGS $6, in gross.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

FLOUR is dull. WHEAT—Winter is a shade lower; Spring is firmer, with sales of Amber Michigan at $2 74; No. 1 Spring, to arrive, at $2 20. CORN 1·5c. better, but closed, with no buyers, at the advance; sales of No. 1 Mixed at 90c., No. 2 at 85c. OATS are 1c. better; sales at 42c. LAKE FREIGHTS are dull and nominal.

[Advertisement.]

Bishops and divines, including Revs. Potter, Hopkins, Dix, Tyng, Smith, Newton, Cox, Morgan, Weston, Huntington, Muhlenberg and Vinton, also Gustave Dore, artist; Kate Bateman, actress; King and Queen of Prussia; Thiers, the statesman; with articles on The Characters of Shakespeare; Education, by John Neal; Society; Suffrage; Walking; Shaking Hands; A Natural Life; Health; Sleep—Death; in December PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Pictorial, double number, 20 cents; $2 a year. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX, the Hatter, is one of the Notabilities of New-York, and his store, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., is largely patronized. Just now there is a rush for his latest style of gentlemen's Hat, a remarkable production in every respect, and a very superior article.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The splendid December number of *Demorest's Monthly Magazine* is now ready. Beside a brilliant array of Christmas novelties, contains a full-size pattern of the new and elegant Peblum Basque, worth twice the cost of the Magazine.

[Advertisement.]

For Thanksgiving tables and the "social board" no beverage equals the famous Kent's East India Coffee. For sale by all grocers at 25 cents per pound. Wholesale depot, No. 154 Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

Mrs. E. D. SIMONS, Clairvoyant, Magnetic and Electric Physician, No. 1,249 Broadway, corner 31st-st.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 27—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. G. Vail, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Thorn, child and nurse, Miss Hayes, Miss Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Morriss and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Underhill, Miss M. Longstreth, Miss Jackson, Mrs. D. C. Wilson, Miss Clark, Charles Duckworth, Mr. and Mrs. Stanton, 2 children and nurse, J. G. Proesl, Mrs. Bruce, infant and servant, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Van Vest, child and servant, J. de Newfills, C. Kapp, J. Ping, W. H. Weisner, J. H. Coutes, 2 Misses Van Nest, Mr. Greenleaf, J. A. Mr. Sintzhimner, N. Clark, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Wood, H. Brownson and daughter, Miss Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. T. Taylor, H. R. Mitchell, Mr. Kingsland, Jr., E. Cunard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gallatin, Mrs. Gallatin and servant, Mr. Gallatin and brother, Dr. and Mrs. Main, Mr. Stacey, E. F. Colborn, L. Switzer, J. M. Evey, A. Schreiber, E. F. Mersick, A. T. Sulivan, Mr. and Mrs. S. Cushing and servant, Mr. and Mrs. N. Perry and son, Mrs. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Brokan, Miss A. T. Stafford, Miss Winton, H. Morgan, D. Douglas, Gen. Geo. Cook, Miss Manice, Mr. Paynter, Mr. Kingsland and lady, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stuart and 2 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Simon, 2 children and 2 servants, Samuel Turck, H. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Gunari, Mrs. Emanuel and daughter, J. P. Turner, H. Blandy, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Pike, infant and servant, R. Kanz, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Brand, Mr. and Mrs. Silbermann, 4 children and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Coddington, daughters, 3 children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Buffman and 2 children, Col. and Mrs. Scott, son and servant, W. E. Brand, Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Crowther, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Sears and servant, Mr. and James Todd, Capt. J. J. Wood, Mr. Bird, Mrs. Coddington and son, E. V. Theband, C. W. C. Booth, Mr. Wilson, C. T. Lewis, E. Packard, G. E. Gray, G. F. Adams, G. H. Peters, S. D. Smith and son, Mrs. C. B. Smith and 2 children, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Westcott, N. Reiss, A. Wimbheimer, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Morgan, Mr. Hockstadler, A. Strauss, P. P. Escaurick, Mr. Peory, B. Bode, Rev. J. Townsend, A. A. Morlet, H. Rainals, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cornish, Mr. Grigg, Hon. John Conness, A. P. Eifelt, Mr. Wassarra, R. R. Bridges, G. W. Jones, Col. Berteilay, Mr. Emanuel, Jr., J. M. Wood, J. Arcoll, Mr. M. Zamora, J. P. Scharff, Mr. and Mrs. Whiting, lady and child, Mr. Whiting, Miss Whiting and sister, Mr. and Mrs. L. Calm, child and two servants, Mr. A. P. Loco, Mr. R. L. Patterson, Miss A. Ashurst, Miss Artwedson, Mr. Pimnett, Mrs. Bowie, Mr. B. L. Jones, Mr. W. H. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pomeroy, two children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Marshett and daughter, Mr. Rappaport, Mr. Valkinberg, Mr. Pagensticker, Gen. Preston, Mr. Hicks, C. E. Wilkins, Mr. McAuliff, A. Oppenheimer, W. M. Peters, Keifer, C. Edmonston, C. Symington, E. P. Braggiotti, J. P. Morrees, B. M. Near, Mr. Shins, J. Payle—total, 237 passengers.

Nov. 27—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Boughton and child, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Rev. C. G. Williamson, C. W. Turner, Miss Puckitt, Miss Bennett, Mr. Horton, R. B. Murphy, Mrs. Rowlands, Mr. Dixie, Mr. Jeffrey, Mr. Benson, Mr. Alcock, Mr. Somyn, Mr. Wood, Mrs. Barbour and 2 Misses Barbour, Miss Northrup, Mr. Birney, G. Cole and lady, Miss Trabuto, Capt. Deniston, Mr. Johnston and lady, Mr. Hillier, Mr. Rodgers, Dr. O'Brien, W. J. Turner, Dr. Varino, Dr. Lefevre, Mr. Hendrickson, J. C. Rankin, Mrs. Nichols and infant, Isabella and Josh Nichols, and 376 in the steerage.

In steamship Quaker City, from Charleston—Capt. Post, of steamer *Eliza Hancox*, Col. Moore and Lieut. Flager, U. S. A., J. B. Carrington, L. D. Bogardus, Thos. Siddons, James Lawson, Jr., J. P. Southerland, Ed. Kerrigan, Daniel Ottobergin, Isaac Darega, J. P. Signal and lady, Miss C. E. Signal, F. K. Field, lady and child, Miss Henrietta Leman, Mrs. J. E. Scott, Miss Julia Billings, and 4 in the steerage.

Nov. 27—*In steamship Aleppo, from Liverpool*—Mr. Duff, lady and 2 children, A. Ruff, J. Gilroy and lady, J. K. Ruage, E. A. Wickstrow, and 344 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 02 | Sun sets..... 4 34 | Moon rises... 11 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 12 34 | Gov. Island. 1 23 | Hell Gate.... 2 45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Rebecca Clyde, Snyder, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Ferris, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Tarifa, (Br.,) Langlands, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer Miami, Clark, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Barks J. W. McLaren, Corning, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Nannie T. Bell, Hutchins, Mobile, N. L. McCready & Co.

Brigs Maggie, (Br.,) Tuzo, Port-au-Prince, Brett, Son & Co.; T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Covell, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Jarleen, (Norw.,) Anderson, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Amazon, (Br.,) Branscombe, St. John's, N. F.; Annie, (Br.,) Larsen, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.

Schooners Electric Spark, Phillips, Antigua, Brett, Son & Co.; Everglade, Mason, Darien, Ga., Young & Cowan; N. B. Borden, Hulse, Aux Cayes, Laraway & Plymer; Emma, (Br.,) Davis, St. Stephen's, N. B.; Chief, Godfrey, Brazos, Texas, I. B. Gager; H. Nichols, Brown, Cedar Keys and Bayport, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Emily, Eldridge, Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Sons; Argo, Chapman, Norwich, G. K. Rackett; Davison, Smith, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett; Mary A. Merrill, Portland, W. S. Brown & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool Nov. 14, and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 410 passengers to John G. Dale. 16th, 6 miles W. of Old Head of Kinsale, passed steamship Virginia, bound E. 25th, lat. 40 45, lon. 66 33, steamship City of Boston, do. 26th, 234 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steamships Etna and Bellona, do.

Steamship Quaker City, West, Charleston Nov. 24, at 8 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Passed steamship Andalusia entering Charleston harbor, and 10 miles N. of Hatteras, a steamer, supposed to be the Saragossa.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool Nov. 17, Queenstown 18th, at 8:20 P. M.; arrived at Quarantine 27th, at 4 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Aleppo, Harrison, Liverpool Nov. 14, and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and 353 passengers to E. Cunard. 20th, lat. 48 47, lon. 35 50, passed Br. bark Aurora, bound E. 24th, lat. 43 30, lon. 58 55, passed Br. bark Waverley, bound E. 25th, lat. 42 7, lon. 66, a Hamb. steamship, do. 26th, lat. 41 50, lon. 67, a National Co.'s steamship, do.

Steamship San Jacinto, Loveland, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Ship Hugogrotius, (Dutch,) Ebes, Rotterdam 31 ds., via Falmouth 27 ds., (where she put in leaky,) with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Since leaving Falmouth has experienced very heavy weather and sustained much damage in sails and rigging.

Ship Duisburg, (Pruss.,) Hailjer, Rotterdam 39 ds., with mdse. and 18 passengers to Charles Luling & Co. Nov. 25, lat. 38, lon. 71, encountered a heavy gale from N. W.; lost and split sails, &c.

Bark John Griffen, Strout, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Sarah, for Boston.

Bark Audaman, Otis, New-Orleans, with mdse. to master.

Bark Lucy Frances, Allen, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Henry R. David.

Brig Lizabel, (of Boston,) Patterson, Sagua 12 ds., with molasses to master. Nov. 21, lat. 34 30, lon. 74 50, saw brig Velocity, strg. W. S. W.; at the same time a large painted port ship, do.

Brig Alice Todd, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Harding, Fajardo, P. R., 21 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig San Juan, (Mex.,) Yrusquito, Tobacco 36 ds., with logwood to Moller & Thebaud.

Brig A P L, (of Arichat,) Landry, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Abby Thaxter, Lane, Rondout, for Boston.

Brig Isabel Boerman, Small, Rondout, for Boston.

Brig Elmira, Hamilton, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Breeze, Leach, Pensacola 20 ds., with lumber to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Carrie Hayes, Poland, Savannah 5 ds., with lumber to master. Lost part of deck-load.

Schr. S. R. Thomas, Arnold, Jacksonville 5 ds., with lumber to Bentley, Smith & Co.

Schr. J. J. Jayne, Jayne, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. A. Stewart, Gilbert, Albany, for Fall River.

Schr. D. Kahn, Stocking, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. M. N. Gesner, Egbert, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Geo. Taulane, Steelman, Maryland, with wood.

Schr. Eurotas, Bircheil, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Moonlight, Merrill, New-London.

Schr. Jane E. Newton, Rich, Baltimore.

Schr. Florence Rogers, Rogers, Philadelphia.

BELOW—Bark Bessie, from Hamburgh.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Nov. 27—Arr. steamer Zodiac, from Philadelphia; ship Maria, Rio Janeiro; brigs Sam Weller, Cyprus, Elsy, Miragorne.

Also arr. brigs E. M. Lord, St. Martin's; Candace, Miragoane; T. W. Rowland, Mobile; J. Means, Philadelphia; Haze, Philadelphia; schr. Helene, Savannah.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 23, P. M.—Arr. steamer Equator, from New-York for Boston; schr. Vulcan, Mason, from Wareham for Pembroke.

Sld. schr. Iola.

Nov. 24, 8 A. M.—Wind N. W. Arr. brig Mary C. Rosevelt, Farnsworth, from St. Marys, Ga., on the 17th, for Salem; Br. brig Cambridge, McDougal, from Providence for St. John, N. B.; schrs. S. S. King, Clendenin, from New-York for Calais; Undine, Martin, from Southport, Me., for Hartford.

Sld. steamer Equator.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 27.—Arr. steamship Tonawanda; schr. Andrew H. Edwards, Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Santiago de Cuba, Smith, sailed last night for Greytown, Nic., via Fortress Monroe, where she would receive the passengers of the steamship San Francisco, which put into the latter port in distress.

Spoken, &c.

Denia—Dan. bark, from Bristol, bound for Cape of Good Hope, Oct. 24, lat. 48, lon. —.

Havre de Grace—Dutch ship, from Rotterdam, strg. N. W., Nov. 26, lat. 39, lon. 72.

Tough—Belg. brig, from South America, bound to Antwerp, Nov. 5, lat. 26, lon. 17.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, Nov. 16, bark Sarah B. Hale, ldg. for Portland; bark Eventide, dischg.; bark Horace Beals, do.; brig Caprera, ldg. for New-York; schr. Mary E. Long, do., and brig E. P. Sweet, uncertain.

At Sagua, Nov. 14, brig J. B. Brown, for Baltimore soon; brig Annie M. Knight, discharging.

[LATEST PER SCOTIA.]

Arr. from New-York, Onward, Ferdinand and Hermine, at Deal; Lisbon, at Rio Grande; Adelaide, at Alicante; Ann Alice, at Queenstown; Mary, at Havre; Cyrene, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Faugh a Ballagh, at Queenstown.

Arr. from Wilmington, Kate Uphren, at Queenstown.

[PER CITY OF WASHINGTON.]

Arr. from New-York, Figlia Jenny, at Pill; Electric, at Hamburg; Time is Money, at Falmouth.

Arr. from New-Orleans, J. H. Stetson, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Baltimore, Emilie, at Brouershaven.

[PER ALEPPO.]

Arr. from New-York, Wm. Perin, at Deal; Minnehaha, at Belfast; Sunrise, at Barcelona; Gem of the Ocean, at Melbourne, with decks swept; Neptune, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Elgin, at Falmouth.

Arr. from Galveston, Jason, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Machias, G. Spencer, at Michael's.

Arr. from San Francisco, Anna, at Melbourne.

MEM.—Ship Apothekane, for Havre from New-York, is at Cowes. Hibernia, for New-York, has put back to Liverpool.

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CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

THE DATE DETERMINED.

January 21, 1867.

We, the undersigned, a Committee appointed to conduct the awarding of Premiums to the members of the CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION, have been authorized by the management to announce MONDAY, JAN. 21, 1867, as the time when the

FINAL AWARD

of all the premiums shall be made, without further postponement.

In order that Mr. Crosby may realize the full benefit of his enterprise, and that the certificates may be held by bona-fide purchasers, and not by him, it is necessary that the remaining certificates should be speedily disposed of. The Committee assure all parties interested that every care will be taken to secure perfect fairness in awarding the Premiums.

WILLIAM F. COOLBAUGH, Pres't Union National Bank.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C., B. & Q. RR.
E. G. HALL, Hall, Kimbark & Co.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade.
JAMES H. BOWEN, President Third National Bank.
JAMES C. FARGO, Sup't American Express.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieut.-Governor.
I. Y. MUNN, Munn & Scott, Elevator.
J. A. ELLIS, President Second National Bank.

The management have the greatest satisfaction in making this announcement to those who have so liberally contributed to the ultimate success of the undertaking organized as the Crosby Opera House Art Association, and feel justified in doing so by the

EXTRAORDINARY RAPIDITY

with which the certificates have been disposed of during

THE LAST THREE MONTHS.

They would at the same time beg to inform the public that, as the

FINAL MAKING UP OF THE BOOKS

must inevitably occupy several weeks, the subscription will be closed at any period prior to the date mentioned, which the management may deem desirable.

THE DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE ON

January 21, 1867,

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Jules Benedict,	J. L. Hatton,	Sydney Smith,
James M. Wehli,	Carl Reinecke,	Brinley Richards,
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13, 15, 78, 31, 17, 75, 63, 22, 9, 11, 53, 56, 40, 36.

KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 664, Nov. 27, 1866.
35, 75, 64, 58, 63, 11, 74, 31, 19, 15, 39, 65, 37.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 563, Nov. 27, 1866.
4, 10, 5, 27, 23, 33, 77, 74, 20, 13, 46, 62, 14, 67.

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46, 66, 20, 41, 78, 49, 54, 71, 3, 1, 57, 36, 5.

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